

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume XXXII, 1959/1881 (Saka)

[August 3 to 14, 1959/Sravana 12 to 23, 1881 (Saka)]



EIGHTH SESSION, 1959/1881 (Saka)

(Vol. XXXII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 13, 1959/Śravana 23,
1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Post-matric Scholarships to Backward Classes

- +
- *331. { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Siddiah:
Shri Viswanatha Reddy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the consideration which weighed with the Union Government to come to the decision to transfer to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations the work of awarding scholarships for post-Matric education to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes with effect from 1959-60;

(b) whether any guidance has been given to the State Governments in the matter of award of scholarships;

(c) the nature of control that Government will exercise regarding award of scholarships by the State Governments; and

(d) on what basis the allocations to the States will be made for this purpose?

161 L.S.D.—1.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) In order to ensure prompt disbursement of scholarships under the scheme and to avoid duplication of work caused by the award of scholarships by the State Governments under their own Schemes of post-Matric Scholarships for the backward classes, the work relating to the award of inland scholarships has been transferred to the State Governments Union Administrations.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) (i) The State Governments/ Union Administrations will be required to furnish to the Government of India quarterly reports on the progress of the working of the scheme;

(ii) the accounts of the scheme will be audited in the usual way by the State Accountants General/Comptrollers;

(iii) the Government of India will lay down the rules and regulations governing these awards in the interests of uniformity.

(d) At present the allocations are being worked out on the following basis:—

The funds available for the award of inland scholarships will first be apportioned among the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes on the basis of the expenditure incurred by the Ministry of Education on inland scholarships for these classes during 1958-59. The amount so apportioned will then be distributed among the States/Union Administrations for the award of

inland scholarships to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in the ratio that the population of each category of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in the State/Union Territory bears to the total population of that category in the whole of India.

In the meantime, certain States have requested for a reconsideration of the issue and the matter is receiving attention.

Shri E. C. Majhi: There are students who are studying outside their own States. From which Government will they get their stipends?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: They must belong to some State.

Shri E. C. Majhi: There are students who are studying outside their own States. From which Government will they get their stipends?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: They must be certified to be belonging to some area and their applications will be duly considered.

Mr. Speaker: Evidently, what the hon. Member wants to know is that suppose there is a high school in one State on the border to which students from another State go. Similar cases have occurred everywhere. Those students belong to the backward classes. Now, that State says, "You are not our residents" and this State says, "This school is not here" in such cases, where are they to apply?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That is a new question which will arise. Formerly, scholarships were being disbursed by the Central Government, so that problem did not arise in the past. Now that we have decentralised this scheme, problems will have to be tackled as they come. Our only desire is that no eligible students should be denied scholarship.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Minister will have to work out this if he is interested in this problem.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We shall examine this question.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether any direction has been issued from the Centre to the States as to who should constitute the authority to distribute these scholarships and whether any Member of Parliament will be included in that?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This will be for the State Government to decide.

Shri E. C. Majhi: For students who are studying outside their own States has the application form been changed recently or will the same application form do?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That question will have to be examined in detail.

Mr. Speaker: They may ask the State Governments. Central Government only gives subsidy.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I find from the statement that funds are allocated in the ratio that the population of each category of backward classes bears to the total population of that category in the whole of India. Before this some of the States wanted reconsideration of the issue and made a request to the Central Government. Could I know the lines on which these States wanted reconsideration of the issues framed by the Central Government?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We have received representations from State Governments. The matter is being examined.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know the lines on which they wanted reconsideration?

Mr. Speaker: Why should the hon. Minister not publish a small brochure and say as to what are all the scholarships that are given by the Central Government or by the State Governments, to whom they have to apply and so on? Much is being done but I am afraid for want of publicity it is not being appreciated.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In the past the position was that the scholarships were fully publicised in the Press and in the application form full details of the scholarships were given. It is only very recently that the Government have taken a decision in consultation with the Chief Ministers of the States that this scheme should be decentralised. So, we have decentralised the scheme and we have written to the State Governments the basis on which a subsidy would be given. Now, it is possible that problems may arise in dealing with this subject. So, the Government of India will examine the problems as they arise. I have already informed the House that we have received some representations from the State Governments to the effect that they might experience difficulties. That question is being examined.

Mr Speaker: May I request the hon. Minister to place whatever literature he has got regarding the new scheme that has been adumbrated in the Parliament Library so that hon. Members may know? If still there are difficulties they will write to me instead of asking questions on the floor of the House and coming again to the House a month later.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: All the details are given except the authority to whom the applications are to be made.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know?

Mr Speaker: There are 53 questions on the Order Paper today. The first question itself takes ten minutes. Hon. Ministers invite all pressmen to conferences. Why do they not invite Members of Parliament to conferences?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He is afraid of them.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This question was discussed by the hon. Home Minister in a conference of the Chief Ministers and a decision was taken in full consultation with the Chief

Ministers of the State Governments. The question was also discussed in the Scholarship Board where Members of Parliament are represented. It is not that the Ministry has taken a decision of its own. The decision has been taken after full consultation with the State Governments and with the Scholarship Board.

Mr Speaker: I will request the hon. Minister to hold a small conference of Members of Parliament in the Central Hall within a few days or within a week and inform them of what happens. If still they are not satisfied, I will take up this question.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I will be very happy to meet the Members of Parliament.

Mr Speaker: I made a similar suggestion to the hon. Railway Minister. He is gathering them from time to time and telling them as to what are the amenities that are provided and what are the grievances. Likewise every hon. Minister who has something to do with social welfare affairs should convene a conference of all Members of Parliament in the Central Hall every month and tell them as to what the situation is so that we may avoid all questions here.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I shall be very happy to meet Members of Parliament and discuss this matter with them.

Shri Tangamani: Decentralisation took place because of the delay. Now it is nearly the middle of August and I would like to know whether the money which has been allotted on the basis of population has been disbursed or sent to the various State Governments.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No, Sir. Arrangements are being made to release a part of the subsidy. As I said, since some problems have arisen the matter is being examined by the Government again.

Mr Speaker: Hon. Members will meet the hon. Minister in a conference and thereafter if they are not satisfied I will allow a full discussion.

Clash between Assam Riflemen and Manipur Police

+

*282. { Shri Supakar:
Shrimati Masida Ahmed:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a clash between the Assam Riflemen and the Manipur Police at Imphal on the 9th May, 1959;

(b) if so, the cause of the clash;

(c) the number of casualties;

(d) whether any investigation has been made; and

(e) if answer to part (d) be in the affirmative, the result of the investigation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):
(a) Yes.

(b) to (e). 20 persons including 3 civilians were injured in the incident and a Departmental inquiry against the police personnel and a Court of inquiry against the Assam Rifles personnel, involved in the incident, are in progress.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Part (b) of the question has not been answered.

Shri Datar: There were some minor differences between them and they came to a clash. It is very unfortunate, but as an enquiry is proceeding it would not be proper in the public interest to divulge as to what actually happened on the occasion.

Shri Supakar: May I know the reason for the delay in concluding the enquiry and whether in the meantime Government have been able to fix responsibility or take disciplinary action against anybody pending the finalisation of the enquiry?

Shri Datar: Government will take all necessary steps and the institution of the two enquiries will help Government to find out as to what the facts are and who are the persons responsible therefor.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether any efforts have been made by the Government for bringing about harmony and co-operation between the Manipur Police and the Assam Rifles men in view of the fact that they had often to come to a clash even during the operations in the hills?

Shri Datar: I did not follow the first part of the hon. Member's question.

Mr. Speaker: Have any attempts been made by the Central Government or by any other Government to bring about a reconciliation between these two and a solution of all the outstanding difficulties?

Shri Datar: Government will consider those aspects also. We will try to see that all such unfortunate differences are completely straightened out.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any compensation will be paid to the injured persons?

Shri Datar: This is too early to say.

Shri Supakar: I just enquired about the delay. What is the cause for delay in finalising the enquiry?

Shri Datar: There is no question of any delay. All this happened on the 9th May, 1959. The Chief Commissioner tried to find out by a preliminary measure as to what the position was. And, then, we have ordered two departmental enquiries: one is an enquiry by the police and the other is against Assam Rifles personnel. Therefore, there is no question of any delay in this case.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know what special steps have been taken pending the results of the enquiry to prevent such clashes?

especially where bad blood has
flowed?

Shri Datar: The specific steps are the institution of these two enquiries.

Mr. Speaker: Next question

Shri Tyagi: It is a serious matter: Government forces fighting between themselves. May I know what immediate action was taken by the Government as these are symptoms of a regular drift and deterioration which has set in the authority of the Central Government symptomatic of the failure of the Home Ministry to establish peace amongst their own forces?

Shri Datar: I am afraid there is no question of failure at all in this respect

Shri Tyagi: Of course, it is. The police fighting against another armed force is a serious matter unheard of in India. For the first time, we hear of armed forces in clash with one another and the Government is only enquiring. I wonder why immediate action was not taken on that particular day on the spot.

Shri Datar: Does the hon Member want us to take action even before making an enquiry?

Shri Tyagi: Of course, immediate action ought to be taken. Of course, of course (Interruptions). Suppose tomorrow the army starts fighting, does he mean to say that he should sit and make an enquiry into the conduct of officers?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am surprised that hon Member who has been a parliamentarian for a long time should go on like this in the Question hour. A particular question he has put and added at the tail end of it a long series of inferences and castigation of the Government. A question is intended for the purpose of eliciting information. I can understand the question, why there ought to be the delay, why immediate action was not taken. The hon Minister explains, how can we know unless

we enquire, etc. Of course, there may be difference of opinion. But, then, to take advantage of it and say, this is a serious matter, the fabric of the Government is collapsing and so on: all that may be very relevant in another situation but not in the Question hour on a question.

Shri Raghunath Singh: One more question, very important. What administrative steps have been taken against those persons?

Shri Datar: I have explained that before any administrative steps are taken, Government wanted to find out whether there was any *prima facie* case for making a full enquiry. The Government were satisfied that such an enquiry was called for and therefore a court of enquiry has been appointed in respect of one and a departmental enquiry in respect of the other. As soon as these enquiries are completed, Government will take proper steps to avoid such occurrences and also the persons who are found to be guilty actually will be punished.

Mr. Speaker: Next question

Shri Raghunath Singh: One very important question. Has any person been suspended pending enquiry?

Mr. Speaker: How can any person be suspended from this distance? I am very sorry, hon Members are making only suggestions. The hon Minister who has to take a decision here at this end cannot be present there while the clash is going on and know first hand. Therefore, he has merely to make an enquiry. If he has *prima facie* cause to find that a person was the ring leader or the arch villain in the matter, possibly he would have taken action.

Shri Tyagi: It is already two months now.

Shri Datar: For the satisfaction of the hon Member, may I point out that the Government have already placed one officer under suspension and have transferred another.

Shri Raghunath Singh: That is what we wanted to know.

Shri Tyagi: That is very good.

Shri Datar: That is what we have done.

Shri Tyagi: Say so.

Mr. Speaker: Hon Ministers will be constantly watching the mood of the House with respect to certain matters. Therefore, they must satisfy the House that immediate action is taken in such matters.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: My question has not been answered.

Shri Snnblah Ambalam: In view of the fact that the clash took place in the month of May, how long will it take to conduct the enquiry?

Shri Datar: The enquiry will be as expeditious as possible.

Mr. Speaker: May I also suggest to hon. Members that they get passes and they can go anywhere. I do not find any hon. Members grouping themselves in batches. However serious the situation may be, they do not go there, study the situation and give a report to the House first hand, I have got this knowledge. I am yet to see groups going. With respect to facts, there is so much of difference. One set of people say one thing and another set another thing. Hon. Members forget that they are in charge of the Government—Congressmen—and non-congressmen may come into office some day. It is equally their duty to go and make enquiries unofficially. Next question.

Economy in Major Irrigation and Power Projects

*383 **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2278 on the 7th May, 1959 and state:

(a) what economies have been actually effected as a result of the recommendations of the evaluation

teams on major irrigation and power projects;

(b) whether any fresh directives have been issued for effecting economy; and

(c) if so, what is the nature of these directions and the effect thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) to (c) A list of the Reports of the Team so far issued is placed on the Table of the House along with the records of the meetings held to consider them. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 26]. The suggestions of the Team and the action taken on them are indicated in the documents concerned.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether since, Shri Gadgil has taken over as Governor of the Punjab, these teams have been re-constituted and whether there is any programme of work before these teams?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The teams of which Shri Gadgil was the leader—the two teams—have already submitted their reports. It does not clash with his taking of the governorship of any State.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do I understand that these teams were meant only to examine one project or these teams are working as a continuous process and whether they are going to examine one project after another and if so, what is the programme before the team and how the appointment of Shri Gadgil does not affect.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The team which was presided over by Shri Gadgil was the Nagarjunasagar team. It has already completed its study and the report is being finalised and it will be issued early in October. Shri Gadgil as Governor may be signing that report. It does not clash.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether he continues in that capacity.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It will be placed in the Library of the Parliament.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): He still continues.

Mr. Speaker: He continues and he will go on with this work?

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes, at present.

Mr. Speaker: What I say is, we are not authorised to go into the conduct of the Governor as Head of the State. If he is to be in charge of any department here for which a Minister is responsible, I will have to allow all sorts of questions: why he did not do so, why is he indifferent and so on. I am really surprised. Once he is the Head of a State, I request hon Members and hon Ministers particularly may study the situation. When Heads of States are entrusted with departmental work like this, I shall have to allow this House even to criticise the Head of the States. Is it right that they should enter into this except in such cases where they say that the Constitutional machinery has broken down? In all other cases, they must not be entrusted with the work of reporting that is my view. I would like to be informed by the House on a proper consideration by the Ministers.

Shri Morarji Desai: I shall convey your views to the Ministry concerned.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this team has completed its final report on the minor irrigation works now going on in Mysore and whether the team will also study the various irrigation works in the Madras State also?

Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha: Yes, Sir. It has completed its study. I had stated that they have completed their report and the Mysore Government have agreed in principle to take action to implement it as far as possible.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: From the papers laid on the Table of the House, it is seen that the most important finding of the team is that there is a lack of master scheduling of the project with the result that the various constituent operations are not pro-

perly interlocked. May I know if any steps have been taken to correct the situation and whether this situation does not apply to most of the projects and whether a general circular has been issued in this respect?

Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha: Various meetings are being held and these things are gradually improving.

Shri P C Borooah: May I know whether the Government are contemplating any measure to stop further recruitment of administrative and technical personnel as a step towards economy?

Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha: They have accepted the principle of creating a Central Pool of Engineers. Most probably, the State Governments have been asked to give their opinions and if they give their consent, that would be done.

Reservation of Seats in Legislatures for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

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*384 { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Siddiah:
Shri N R. Muniswamy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the statement of the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs made in Lok Sabha on the 27th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a final decision regarding the extension of ten-year period provided by the Constitution for reserving seats in Legislatures for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No, Sir. The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the views of the organisations of Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes and State Governments have been taken in this matter?

Shrimati Alva: Yes, Sir. The views are taken into consideration.

Shri Tyagi: I want to know what is under consideration. Is it under consideration that the Constitution be amended? Is that matter under the consideration of Government?

Shrimati Alva: The provision of the Constitution that expires on 26th January next year is under consideration whether a further period of 10 years should be given or not.

Shri Tyagi: May I know whether any Minister is entitled to consider the question of changing the Constitution?

Mr. Speaker: Before it is brought up before the House, hon. Ministers must think about it. I am sorry. The hon. Member was a Minister previously, and he ought to have known it. Does the hon. Member mean to say that before any resolution or any proposals are placed before the House, the Minister should not think about it at all?

Shri Tyagi: I was wondering whether any Minister can individually consider the question of changing the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: Ministers are responsible to this House. They make proposals after considering various representations and so on. If they themselves find that there is absolutely no substance in it, they would not come forward with any proposal before the House. They have to think in advance; otherwise, they will be criticised.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: In today's paper, there is a news item that in Kerala, the elections are going to be held before 26th January, 1960, because of this difficulty. May I know whether Government contemplate holding the elections before the 26th January, 1960, or they will extend the

period and thereby remove this difficulty?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is going away from the main question.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: This news item has come particularly in today's paper. If the elections are going to take place before 26th January, then the reservation will be there.

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Member confine himself only to backward classes.

An Hon. Member: This is an impediment.

Shri Kodiyan: It is a practical difficulty, so far as Kerala is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: On the 17th instant all this will be relevant.

Shri P. K. Deo: Some decision has to be arrived at.

Shri Kodiyan: Will the difficulties be removed?

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Article 334 of the Constitution provides not only for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but also for representation of the Anglo-Indian community. May I know whether the claims of the Anglo-Indians will also be linked up with this issue?

Shrimati Alva: That does not arise out of the main question, but that will also be considered.

श्री ए० ला० बाबुवाल : क्या मैं मंत्रिणी महोदय से यह जान सकता हूँ कि मान लिया जाये कि आगे रिजर्वेशन नहीं होगा लेकिन जो ऐसी जातियाँ हैं जैसे परिगणित जातियाँ आदि जिनको कि पहले विधान में शामिल नहीं किया गया था और सन् १९५५ में जब विधान का एमंडमेंट किया गया तब उनको संविधान की सूची में शामिल किया गया और जिनको कि पूरे इस वर्ष के लिए लोक सभा, लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बलीज और छात्रवृत्ति सम्बन्धी अधिकार मिलने

बाहिए वे यह नहीं मिले और उनको केवल पांच वर्ष के लिए ही यह अधिकार मिले है तो ऐसी जातियों के लिए सरकार भागे के लिए क्या सोच रही है ?

Shrimati Alva: The question of scholarship does not arise out of the main question. In any case, everything will be considered.

Shri P. C. Borooah: - May I know whether the Central Government have invited the opinions of the State Governments, and if so, whether all the State Governments have supported it? May I also know the names of the States which were in favour, and the names of those which were against it?

Shrimati Alva: No; we have not yet finally come to any conclusion. The States will give their suggestions.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Am I to understand that the Press report which appeared some time back stating that in the next session of Parliament, an amending Bill would be brought forward by Government regarding this is not correct?

Shrimati Alva: I am not aware of that news item.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether before arriving at a decision, Government propose to consult the various political parties, or at least those parties which have been recognised as all-India parties by the Election Commission?

Shrimati Alva: When suggestions come to Government, they are always carefully examined.

Shri Kadiyan: May I know whether representations have been received from the organisations of the Scheduled Castes and also political parties for a further extension of these safeguards?

Shrimati Alva: I do not know which memorandum the hon Member refers to. But, from time to time, we do receive these suggestions in the form of memoranda and otherwise, and we take them all into account.

Shri Ayyakannan: May I know whether Government are considering the question of having single-member constituencies instead of double-member constituencies with reservation?

Shrimati Alva: That is too premature to decide.

Engineering College in Delhi

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{ **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri D C Sharma:
 *385. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta.**
Shri Jaipal Singh:
Shri Bhanja Deo:
Shri M B. Thakore:
Shri S. C. Godsora:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 131 on the 12th February, 1953 and state:

(a) whether details of assistance to be given by the British Government and the Federation of British Industries for an Engineering College in Delhi have since been settled;

(b) if so, the final position as it has emerged, and

(c) the progress made so far?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). Discussions have taken place between the representatives of the Government of India and the Delhi College of Engineering Trust formed in London in regard to the details of assistance to be made available for the College. It has been agreed that nine Professors and one Director of Practical Training and Placement as well as two Supervisors will be provided by the Trust.

A Technical Sub-Committee and an Academic Working Party have been appointed to work out the details of the assistance to be given in the shape of equipment. Proposals for first

Degree Courses in basic branches of Engineering have been made.

134 acres of land have been secured for the College. A preliminary layout of the Plan of the site has been prepared and also a schedule of requirements of buildings for the College, Hostels and staff residences.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जब तक कि फेडरेशन आफ ब्रिटिश इंडस्ट्रीज के साथ समझौते की बातचीत चल रही है तब तक उस बीच में क्या पुरानी व्यवस्था चलेगी ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : जब तक नया कालिज नहीं बनता तब तक पुराना कालिज जारी रहेगा, यह तो साफ है ।

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta : May I know the detailed estimate of costs for this institution?

Shri Humayun Kabir : The detailed plans have not yet been worked out, but it is expected that when this college is fully established, it will cost over a crore of rupees capital, the recurring expenses will be of the order of something like Rs 13 lakhs to Rs 14 lakhs a year.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : कब तक भाषा की जाती है कि इस सम्बन्ध में समझौता हो जायगा और यह काम प्रारम्भ हो जायगा ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : समझौता हो गया है । कालिज जारी है । खाली सवाल यह है कि उसके लिए जब बिल्डिंग बन कर तैयार हो जायगी तो वहा उस नये कालिज का काम शुरू हो जायगा ।

Indian Museum, Calcutta

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*336. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state—

(a) whether the construction of the fire-proof building of the Indian

Museum, Calcutta, has made any progress; and

(b) when it is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The construction work is expected to start shortly.

(b) The work of construction is expected to take about 2½ years.

Shri Subodh Hansda : The construction of the building has not yet started. May I know where the museum materials are housed at present?

Shri Humayun Kabir : This new building will house the very valuable spirit collections of the Zoological Survey of India which are now housed in the Jabakusum House. But this question has been pending for over forty years, and we have now laid the foundation-stone of this new building, and I am told that the construction will start in August this year, that is, during this month.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether the other Departments of the Central Government, which are located in this museum building at present will also be shifted to the new building?

Shri Humayun Kabir : That question does not directly arise out of the main question. But if space is available, we shall certainly try to release some of the galleries in the old museum building for public exhibitions.

श्री प० सा० बाबुवाल : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि भूतपूर्व देशी राज्यों के जो पर्सनल म्यूजियम्स थे, राज्यों के एकीकरण होने के बाद जो उन म्यूजियमों की रीनक बटी है, स्टेट्स के अन्दर म्यूजियमों का बिस्तार करने के लिए क्या सोचा जा रहा है ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : यह सवाल तो इसमें नहीं उठता, यह तो कलकत्ते की एक बिल्डिंग के बारे में है । लेकिन एक दूसरे सवाल के जवाब में मैंने बताया था कि

अनेक म्युनिसिपल को मदद दी जा रही है और जो दरखास्तें आ रही हैं उनकी बिना पर काफ़ी मदद दी जा चुकी है। अगर मामलीय सबसे मुझे नोटिस देंगे तो मैं उसकी तकलीफ़ दे दूंगा।

श्री ए० ला० बाबुलाल : क्या राजस्थान की ओर से भी कोई दरखास्त आई है ?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that the main question refers to a building in Calcutta only.

Light Basic Magnesium Carbonate

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*387. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1326 on the 18th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the National Research Development Corporation has taken necessary steps for the commercial development of light basic magnesium carbonate;

(b) if so, what is its cost of production; and

(c) how it compares with imported products?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, but negotiations are still continuing. The estimated cost of production is about Rs 936 per ton. The price of the imported product is about Rs. 980 per ton.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the factory to undertake this work will be established in the different places where salt is in excess production?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This material is manufactured out of salt bitterns and not salt; therefore, we are trying to distribute this in areas where salt

bittern is available, so that the transport cost may be saved.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the experiment is wholly carried on at Bhavnagar at present?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The experiment is complete but it is not in commercial production now. The licences have been taken, and we have been negotiating with a number of firms; five firms have shown some interest from different parts of the country, but the negotiations have not yet been completed.

Hindu Religious Institutions

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Shri Barman:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Keshava:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 628 on the 25th February, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress since made in taking a final decision regarding the question of proper utilisation of incomes from Hindu Religious Institutions, Muths and Shrines etc. and their development; and

(b) at what stage is the question of introduction of legislation in this regard?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) and (b). Government propose to appoint a Committee to go into the manner in which religious trusts are being managed and their funds utilised and to make recommendations for the proper management of the endowments and the utilization of their funds. The terms of reference of the Committee and its personnel are under consideration of Government. Independently of this, steps have been taken to prepare a

draft Bill to provide for the better administration and supervision of public religious trusts. Legislation in this regard may be brought forward before Parliament as early as possible

Shri Barman: The hon Minister stated in reply on the 25th February, 1959 that the Cabinet had approved of the scheme and legislation was in the process of being drafted. May we know by what time the legislation will be placed before the House?

Shri A. K. Sen: The draft Bill was reconsidered by the Cabinet, certain further considerations are engaging the attention of Government at the moment. It is very difficult to fix the time by which we shall be able to bring the Bill forward but I hope it will be possible to introduce the Bill as early as possible.

Shri Balakrishnan: In view of the fact that according to present law, temple funds cannot be utilised for educational institutions or for starting any other institution even if the temple authorities want to do so, may I ask Government whether the contemplated Bill will contain provisions for the utilisation of temple funds for the purpose of education or for starting any other institution?

Shri A. K. Sen: Is it necessary to anticipate what the Government propose to do? If the terms of a Trust allows expenditure in a particular direction to be incurred, even by applying the principle of cypres, we shall be trying to make that possible. But it is difficult to imagine expenditure to be authorised which is completely beyond the scope of the Trust.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The reply of the Government 'as early as possible' is too vague a reply. The hon Minister has said that the matter was considered by the Cabinet and it was postponed for further consideration. May I know whether there is any possibility of the Bill being introduced here in the next session?

Shri A. K. Sen: I am unable to commit myself to any particular time.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the term 'Hindu religious institutions' includes temples? If so, do Government contemplate to bring under their control the management of the Lord Jagannath Temple of Puri also?

Shri A. K. Sen: The hon Member will kindly have a little patience and wait for the definition as is incorporated in the final Bill.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether Government propose to include in this Bill any clause which would also have a check on the income of various churches and utilisation of their funds for political purposes?

Shri A. K. Sen: The proposed Bill will only confine itself to Hindu religious endowments, including the endowments of communities which are treated as coming within the definition of 'Hindu'.

An Hon. Member: Why is it confined to Hindus only?

Shri Vajpayee: Are we to understand that misuse of public money is confined to Hindu religious institutions alone and other institutions belonging to different religions are free from this vice?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They can use the funds in whatever way they like.

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not think the inference is at all warranted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I submit for your information that the hon. Prime Minister has asked the Finance Minister to look into this? There was a news item to that effect...

Shri Vajpayee: Let the hon Minister reply to my question (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Two questions cannot be asked at the same time. I would advise hon Members to ask their questions correctly and properly. It is easy to ask by way of generalisa-

tion: is there no corruption in the other cases? The hon Minister is not called upon to answer these questions. All that can be asked is: Why should this be confined only to Hindu religious institutions? Is there no proposal to have similar Bills with regard to others, Churches and Mosques? I think that is what they mean

Shri A. K. Sen: That was not the question

Mr. Speaker: That was what they meant. I understood it

Shri A. K. Sen: There is no such proposal or intention to do so at present (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry The question can be split up Is the hon Minister satisfied that all is well with the Churches? That follows from the question When a particular Bill is brought before us, as the supreme sovereign with respect to most of these matters, this House is entitled to know why it is confined only to one type of institution alone Why not the funds of other institutions also be treated the same way? That is a proper question which I will allow

Shri A. K. Sen: May I give a very good answer to that? The demand for controlling the utilisation of the funds of Hindu religious trusts has been very insistent and widespread So far as the funds of other institutions run by other communities are concerned, the demand has not been such—or has not been there at all—as would induce Government to bring forward any such proposal (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Hon Members are representatives here If there is a demand, the hon Minister will consider it

श्री अवरुधन: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो जांच कमेटी गिठाई जा रही है, क्या यह माननीय प्रधान मंत्री के उस आवासन के अनुकूल गिठाई जा रही है, जिसकी घोषणा

उन्होंने भारत वापु समाज के अधिवेशन में की थी? और मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब गवर्नमेंट ने यह तै कर लिया है कि इसके सम्बन्ध में एक विधेयक इस सदन में लाया जाएगा, एक कानून बनाया जाएगा, तब इस जांच कमेटी की क्या आवश्यकता है?

Shri A. K. Sen: I think the Prime Minister has not given any idea as to the nature of the provisions of the proposed Bill All that he said was that the Government were contemplating appointing a Committee to inquire into various matters connected with Hindu religious institutions

Floods in Delhi

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*390. { Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Assar:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken to safeguard the localities of New Delhi against floods during the monsoons, and

(b) the expenditure incurred in implementing the plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b) A statement is placed on the table of the House [See Appendix II, annexure No 27]

Shri Vajpayee: As regards the work to be undertaken and completed in future years, may I know whether any time-limit has been fixed for their completion?

Shri Datar. All this has to be finished within three years, as far as possible, and the first phase has already been completed or will be completed soon

Shri Assar: May I know whether the Government will spend the whole amount or they will call for contributions from the Corporation? If it

is the latter, what is the amount of contribution?

Shri Datar: The total expenditure is to be met by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Central Government in the proportion of Rs 134.94 lakhs : Rs 194.09 lakhs : Rs 150 lakhs

Shri Tangamani: During the last monsoon, there was a heavy flood on Asoka Road. I find under 'work in hand' that for improvement of sewage drains a sum of Rs 43,000 has been set apart. May I know whether this work will be expedited so that there will not be a repetition of the flood in that particular area?

Shri Datar: Government are anxious to expedite all the work, especially so far as the first phase is concerned.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: So far as the rural parts of Delhi are concerned, the flood control schemes involve the Punjab Government as well as the Government of Delhi. Some proposals and schemes were forwarded to the Minister of Irrigation and Power. Could the Home Minister tell us whether any progress has been made, and if so to what extent?

Shri Datar: This question relates, in fact, to New Delhi, and I have given some information so far as New Delhi, before the passing of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act is concerned. So far as the rural area in Delhi Territory is concerned, that is entirely a different matter. If hon. Member gives me notice, I shall be very happy to reply.

सेठ बचल सिंह क्या यह मुनासिब नहीं होगा कि जिन एरिया में फ्लड आया है वहां के लोगों को वहां से हटा दिया जाए ?

Shri Datar: Government are trying to eliminate all the possibilities of such inundation. That is the reason why a very large amount is going to be spent. May I point out that the total amount to be spent is Rs. 4.79 crores?

Shri Assar: Can Government give an assurance that there will be no

danger of floods after the completion of these works, especially in New Delhi?

Shri Datar: It is very difficult to give such a categorical assurance, but Government hope that after all the three phases of the work are completed, the chances would be reduced to the minimum.

Western Zonal Council

*391 **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of the Western Zonal Council was held during the first half of the year 1959;

(b) if so, the decisions taken therein, and

(c) when and where the next meeting of the Western Zonal Council is scheduled to be held?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) No

(b) Does not arise

(c) It was tentatively decided by the Western Zonal Council at their last meeting that the next meeting of the Council would be held at Bangalore. The date of the meeting has, however, not yet been fixed.

Shri Pangarkar: May I know what steps are proposed to be taken to decide the border issues between Bombay and Mysore?

Shri Datar: That was a question before the last meeting of the Zonal Council. There it was decided that further consideration should be postponed. So the matter stands there so far as the Zonal Council is concerned.

Shri Nath Pal: In pursuance of the previous supplementary I am asking whether this question is on the agenda of the next meeting of the Zonal Council.

Shri Datar: After the date has been fixed the question of the agenda will be taken up (*Interruptions*). I have already pointed out that this particular question was taken up at the last meeting and further consideration was postponed. Whenever a meeting is fixed the agenda is settled in consultation with the heads of the two States—the Chief Ministers of the two States—and then the question of putting this item or that item will be duly considered.

Shri Nath Pal: We know that the Western Zonal Council, as is the case with other Zonal Councils, has varied problems always on the agenda. I am asking whether Government is concerned with the solution of this problem and whether they intend to put it on the agenda.

Shri Datar: That is what I have already pointed out. Last time.

Shri Nath Pal: The hon Minister said that if they want they can have it on the agenda. Is the Government of India not charged under the States Reorganisation Act, to bring it?

Shri Datar: The Government of India acts in full co-operation and consultation with the Chief Ministers of the States concerned. And, when the date is fixed and when the agenda is to be fixed certainly the two Chief Ministers will be consulted, and, if they so desire, this item will also be put up.

Dr M S Aney: Are the authentic reports of the proceedings of the Zonal Councils regularly published?

Shri Datar: I believe, subject to correction, that on certain occasions reports of the proceedings of the Zonal Councils were placed on the Table of the House.

Shrimati Bessu Chakravartty: When the Zonal Councils were set up the main object of the Zonal Councils was that when there was difference of opinion between two States, the matter will be thrashed out in the Zonal Councils. As far as the boundary disputes between the States

of Mysore and Bombay are concerned, that is a matter which is out-standing. The matter was raised in the last meeting of the Zonal Council. Will it not, therefore, follow that this matter will automatically come up at the next meeting?

Shri Datar: So far as the function of the Zonal Council is concerned, it is advisory in character. Secondly, the stage has not yet arrived when the Central Government should enter into this question.

I am saying that so far as the Zonal Council is concerned, it was put on the agenda and considered at the last meeting. If the stage has come for further consideration, then, naturally it will be open to the Chief Ministers of both the States to have it placed on the agenda and this Government will be glad to do it.

Shri P K. Deo: May we know whether the Central Government has no power to suggest the inclusion of a particular item in the agenda?

Mr Speaker: We are going into hypothetical issues. All that the hon. Minister says is that so far as the disputes relating to the two States are concerned the Chief Ministers are primarily responsible to find out whether the matter should be pursued or otherwise and whether there are chances of settlement even outside the Zonal Council. They are the best persons. The Centre is always, ready, in consultation with them, to bring these matters. What is the meaning of asking whether the Centre is not bound to bring it or not. Let us not provoke a controversy when the controversy has died down. Do the hon. Members want to rake up this question once again? I do not know exactly what it means. (*Interruption*). That is not the intention of the hon Members. Therefore, let the Home Minister decide in consultation with the Chief Ministers who are responsible for order in their own States and for the settlement of these disputes.

Shri Nath Pal: When they disagree?

Mr. Speaker: Of course, the hon. Members will settle it here.

Arrest of Pakistani Couriers

*392. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Pakistani couriers named Aktar Ahmad and Niaza were arrested by the Indian soldiers near the cease-fire line of Handwara Sector in Kashmir Valley, while carrying 5,000 rupees concealed in the copies of the Koran and letters addressed to Mrs. Sheikh Abdulla from Pakistan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Two persons were arrested with certain documents and the matter is under investigation by the State Police.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि शेर शेर अब्दुल्ला साहब की बीबी के नाम जो बिट्ठी इस पाकिस्तानी सिपाही के जरिये से प्राप्त हुई थी, उस बिट्ठी में क्या लिखा था और क्या इन लोगों ने कोई स्टेटमेंट या कन्फेशन किसी कोर्ट के सामने दिया है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने उन को हिन्दुस्तान में शेर अब्दुल्ला की सहायता के लिए भेजा था?

Shri Datar: May I point out that the investigation is being carried on and it would not be in public interest to divulge what is going on.

Shri Tyagi: Is this venerable lady in receipt of any monthly allowance from the.....

Shri Datar: I do not know of any venerable or other lady.

Shri Tyagi: I am talking about this lady.

Shri Datar: Which lady?

Shri Tyagi: To whom this money was sent and the letter was addressed

—the lady who is mentioned in this question. Sir, the question is:

".....whether it is a fact that the Pakistani couriers named Aktar Ahmad and Niaza were arrested by the Indian soldiers near the cease-fire line of Handwara Sector in Kashmir Valley, while carrying 5,000 rupees concealed in the copies of the Koran and letters addressed to Mrs. Sheikh Abdulla from Pakistan?"

I mean this Mrs. Sheikh Abdulla. I want to know whether she is in receipt of any monthly allowance or maintenance allowance from the public exchequer.

Shri Datar: This is an entirely different question; and I would not like to answer it—so far as Mrs. Abdulla is concerned.

Shri Tyagi: Is she receiving any maintenance allowance or not from the public exchequer. That was all the question.

Mr. Speaker: That does not arise from this question.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शेर अब्दुल्ला साहब की बीबी के खिलाफ सरकार कोई कार्यवाही इस बुनियाद पर करने जा रही है कि नहीं कि उन का सम्बन्ध पाकिस्तान सरकार से था और पाकिस्तान सरकार से उन के पास रुपया भेजा था और खतो-किताबत होती थी।

Shri Datar: May I point out that it would not be possible to give any further information. What the hon. Member has asked is not about the two persons who have been arrested but about some others also.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: मेरा क्वेश्चन तो सीधा है। मेरा क्वेश्चन यह है कि उस के पास शेर अब्दुल्ला साहब की धीरत के नाम बिट्ठी थी और पांच हजार रुपया था यह बिट्ठी उस के पास मिली थी, इस की सरकार स्वीकार करती है, तो शेर अब्दुल्ला की बीबी

के खिलाफ क्या सरकार कोई कार्यवाही करने जा रही है कि उस का सम्बन्ध पाकिस्तान से या और पाकिस्तान से उस के पास क्या आता या और खतो-किताबत होती थी।

Shri Datar: Sir, the hon. Member has framed this question on the basis of a piece of news that appeared in the Statesman of 26-5-1959. I have pointed out here that two persons have been arrested and investigation is being carried on. If any information is given it is likely to prejudice the proper process of investigation. Therefore, I would request the hon. Member not to ask further questions until the investigation is complete.

Seth Govind Das: The question is this, these two persons have been arrested. Is any investigation being carried on against Mrs. Abdulla and has any step been taken so far against her because this Rs 5000 was being carried to her with a letter and these two persons have been arrested?

Shri Datar: Again the hon. Member wants me to tell him what is being investigated into. These two persons have been arrested. Certain clues have been found. Therefore, the investigation is being pursued. Under these circumstances, it would not be proper even for a proper investigation of the case to give further facts.

Shri Tyagi: At least this much can be given out whether these persons were carrying money or not. That is one thing. That can be done without prejudice. The second is whether they were in possession of any letter addressed to her. He need not give the contents of the letter. At least this much must be given.

Shri Datar: I would only state that some money was with them; I would not like to tell anything further.

Shri Govind Das: That money was being carried to Sheikh Abdulla's wife; was it not?

Mr. Speaker: There are certain things which can be given to the House without prejudice to the

investigation. Everybody who takes money with him will not be arrested by this Government or that Government. Therefore, the money must have been taken by these persons for some persons to whom they ought not to deliver it. Therefore that is the essence of any investigation or arrest. Further, hon. Members are entitled to know whether these persons who were arrested had letters addressed to Mrs. Abdulla or not.

Shri Datar: They had some documents; I would not divulge the nature of the documents.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether they were addressed to her.

Shri Datar: At this stage I would not like to answer that. You will kindly allow me not to answer it—in the public interest.

Seth Govind Das: It is being repeatedly asked whether that letter was addressed to Mrs. Abdulla or not and whether that money was being sent to Mrs. Abdulla. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is only day before yesterday or a few days ago that I gave a ruling relating to this matter. It is open to any member of the Government who is answering a question to say in public interest he is not prepared to divulge it. I am not competent here nor is the House competent to ask and know the reasons. I have allowed one question to be put, the same question was repeated also. The hon. Minister says, not once but twice, that it is not in public interest. We must stop at this stage. (Interruptions).

Shri Goray: I am asking some other question, Sir. When were these persons arrested and how long will this enquiry take?

Shri Datar: The investigation had been proceeding very satisfactorily and expeditiously also. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: With respect to such matters as this, there is no harm in saying when they were arrested.

Shri Datar: The question of arrest is already there.

Mr Speaker: The hon. Minister, if he wants, may say that he has not got that information.

Shri Datar: It was in the month of May.....(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: I do not know why hon Members get excited over every small question. Why should three persons get up merely because it refers to Kashmir? The investigation would not be helped by such questions showing excess of interest in a particular matter, it might dampen the enthusiasm of the others. Let investigations proceed calmly and then we will have plenty of material.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir on a point of order. You were pleased to ask the hon Minister to give certain information. That information was innocuous and not prejudicial to the enquiry. We want to know from him what was the amount of money that was discovered.

Mr Speaker: Order, order. The hon Member raised a point of order. The point of order must be stated cryptically. The point of order is whether even ~~upon~~ he can refuse to disclose the amount in public interest and if so what is the public interest in relation to this matter. But so far as the question of deciding as to what is in the nature of public interest with respect to which he can give information or refuse to give information, we are not entitled to go into that matter further, whether it is money or letter or ask to whom it was addressed. Therefore, it should be left at this stage. The Minister is ultimately responsible to this House and if he withholds any information, there are a number of ways in which he can be taken to task by this House. At this stage, let us not interfere with his discretion.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Sir, on a point of order. In view of your ruling the other day that it is entirely left to the Minister to say to this House that he is not prepared to disclose the contents of a particular docu-

ment in public interest, I seek your clarification whether it is entirely left to the Minister on any ground to claim that a particular document, even though that document *prima facie* is not of public interest, cannot be divulged and the Chair is completely helpless in this matter to go into the pros and cons or to decide whether it is of public interest or not.

Mr Speaker: The hon Member is a lawyer. When a ruling or judgment is given, the Judge is not called upon to explain that ruling to him. When a similar matter arises, he can raise it there. Hypothetically, I am not prepared to commit myself. Let me hear what can be given and what cannot be given when the matter arises. It will arise.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The matter has arisen here in view of the answer given by the hon Home Minister. I want to know whether in this particular case he can claim public interest and refuse to disclose the contents of that investigation, whether it is entirely left to the Home Minister to say that it is in public interest and whether we can request you to go into the question of pros and cons and decide whether that particular matter is of public interest or not.

Mr Speaker: I have been looking into all authorities. No authority has been shown to me so far whereby it is open to the Speaker to call upon an hon Minister to divulge something when once he says that in the public interest he is not prepared to disclose that. The Speaker also is in the same position as the other Members of the House and therefore, it is not open to me to call upon the hon Minister to explain to us as to how he claims public interest, it is his discretion. Next question.

Coal Deposits at Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh

*292 **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further details of the recently discovered coal deposits

in Madhya Pradesh in Singrauli area are now available;

(b) the total quantity and quality available; and

(c) whether it can be used for coking purposes?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Complete and precise information cannot be given at this stage as drilling to assess the estimated reserves of coal is continuing. So far four bore-holes have been drilled in the Singrauli coalfield from the top of the plateau north of Waidah. Two holes have been completed while the other two are still in progress.

(b) The samples of coal cores from the Turra seam from two completed holes show that they are Grade I in quality. Samples from the 90 feet younger seam encountered in one of the completed bore-holes, however, are of an inferior grade.

On the basis of the results obtained from completed bor-holes the Turra seam can be considered to have an 'Indicated' reserve of 400 million tons according to the 'Indian Standard Procedure for Coal Reserve Estimation'. Out of this 29 million tons can be considered as 'Proved'. The 90 feet younger coal seam has a 'Proved' reserve of 35 million tons so far on the basis of results of one bore-hole.

(c) No, Sir. The Coal from Singrauli is non-coking.

Production of Ferro Manganese in Orissa

*395 Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Ferro Manganese Plants at Jeypore, Joda and Kalmga Industries Limited in Orissa have produced Ferro Manganese to their full capacity;

(b) if so, the quantity of Ferro Manganese that these three plants have produced by now; and

(c) the total quantity of Ferro Manganese which has been produced till the 31st July, 1959 in India?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Only the plants at Jeypore and Joda have started production of which Joda has attained full capacity. Kalmga Industries have not yet started production.

(b) The production of the two plants together was 35,422 tons upto 31st May, 1959. Production figures thereafter are not yet available.

(c) For the rest of the plants, total production figure upto March 1959 was 38842 tons. Figures for these plants after April 1959 are not yet available.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether three more plants which were to go into production in 1959-60 have actually gone into production, besides these five plants?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): Besides these five plants, the other three plants are expected to go into production as follows. The Cambatta Ferro Manganese Limited, Bombay is expected to go into production by the end of 1959. The Kalmga Industries (Private) Limited, Calcutta is expected to go into production very shortly. The Khandalwal Ferro Alloy Limited is expected to go into production by April, 1960.

Shri Panigrahi: What was the internal consumption of ferro-manganese in 1957-58 and how far has it gone up in 1959-60 and what amount has been utilised for meeting the internal demands and how much of it is exported?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The internal production of ferro-manganese is very low. It is mostly meant for export. The export market

is increasing and I am not in a position to give the details of it just now.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the Government is aware that the ferro-manganese manufacturers have entered into sales agreement with another corporation in America for the sale of ferro manganese in the United States?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Some of these firms have entered into an agreement for the sale of ferro-manganese to America. Actually every effort is being made to increase our export of ferro-manganese not only to the United States—most of it of course goes to America—but to other countries also.

Alloy and Tool Steel Plant

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*396. { **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shrimati Masda Ahmed
 Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2287 on the 7th May, 1959 and state

(a) the details of Indian talent and resources to be utilised in the setting up of the Alloy and Tool Steel Plant,

(b) who are the foreigners entrusted with the job, and

(c) whether any Indian consultants and technicians have been associated with this job?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c) The possibility of entrusting the preparation of the detailed project report and subsequent detailed designing of the plant—services generally provided by the Consulting Engineers—to an Indian Firm is being explored and it is hoped that a decision would be taken shortly.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the reason that there has been such

a long delay? This matter has come up so many times.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Initially we were thinking of engaging a foreign firm, but some Indian firms also showed interest and we had to examine their credentials and their capacity before we could take a final decision.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know within what time the project will be sanctioned, and at what stage it is?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think after this matter is settled the preparation of the project report might take anywhere from 7 to 8 months, after which the erection will take another 2½ to 3 years.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The whole thing is under discussion now, I would like to know when the project is going to be sanctioned.

Sardar Swaran Singh: If that satisfies the hon lady Member, she can presume that there is a sanction, because after that sanction we are at the next stage of engaging a firm who will prepare the project report.

Shri Morarka: May I know which are the foreign firms that are competing for this job, and whether in any one of them some of the directors of the Hindustan Steel Private Limited are interested?

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as foreign firms are concerned, they are from U.K., France, Poland and one or two others. I am not aware if any director of the Hindustan Steel is interested in any firm. If the hon Member has got that information he might pass that on to me even if he does not want to say that on the floor of the House.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Book on Museums in India

*288 **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and

Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the progress made in the preparation and publication of a book on museums in India?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): A book on museums under the title of "A Directory of Museums in India" has been prepared and will be published soon

Investment Council

*394. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri M. M. Gandhi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal is under consideration of Government for establishment of an Investment Council in India with the assistance of the U.S. Technical Co-operation Mission to help promote a free flow of private capital into India from all countries with investible resources,

(b) if so, the details of the proposal, and

(c) the stage at which it rests presently?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c) Attention of the Hon'ble Members is invited to the answer given in this Sabha on the 4th May, 1959, with reference to Unstarred Question No 3948. The proposal for the establishment of a Centre for disseminating information regarding terms and conditions and laws concerning investments in India to potential foreign investors, in which the U.S. Technical Co-operation Mission in India have shown interest, is still under examination.

रत्नागिरि में खुदाई

*३९७. श्री सरजू पांडे: क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य यंत्री १७ फरवरी, १९५६ के तारकित प्रश्न सख्या

३५७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि—

(क) क्या रत्नागिरि में खुदाई का काम इस बीच पूरा हो चुका है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस काम की पूर्ति में कितना समय लगेगा ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य यंत्री (श्री हुमायूँ कबीर): (क) और (ख) मुख्य स्तूप और मठ की खुदाई पूरी हो गई है। और भी कुछ टीले हैं लेकिन निकट भविष्य में उनकी खुदाई करने का इरादा नहीं है।

Mineral Deposits in Khetri

*398. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have carried out any geological survey of the mine bearing area of Khetri in Rajasthan,

(b) if so, with what results, and

(c) what are the Government plans for the development of this area in the near future?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes Sir

(b) Geological Survey has indicated the possibility of a large area of copper mineralisation which requires to be proved in quantity and grade by very detailed work. Work to some extent has been undertaken in a part of the area

(c) Government would be in a position to explore possibilities of early development as soon as the results of detailed work are available

Production of Radio Valves in Bharat Electronics Ltd.

*399. { Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state—

(a) what programme has been chalked out to make the country self-

sufficient in production of radio valves in the Bharat Electronics (P) Limited, Bangalore;

(b) whether Bharat Electronics (P) Limited has increased its capacity;

(c) if so, by what percentage;

(d) whether technical assistance and collaborations have been secured; and

(e) if so, on what terms?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Baghuramiah): (a) An agreement has been entered into with Messrs. Philips of Holland for the manufacture of Radio Receiving Valves in Bharat Electronics (P) Limited. The agreement covers the manufacture of a large number of types of Receiving Valves required not only for the broadcasting receiver industry but also for the special requirement of the communication services and Defence equipment. It is expected that when peak production is reached, the country's requirements will be met to a very large extent.

(b) and (c). The capacity of the Bharat Electronics (P) Limited is being increased to the extent necessary for the manufacture of valves. The capacity of the factory will go up roughly by about 33 per cent on this account.

(d) and (e). Technical assistance and collaboration are provided for under the agreement with Messrs. Philips of Holland. It would not be proper to disclose the terms of that agreement without the prior concurrence of Philips nor would it be in national interest to do so.

भारतीय वायुसेना के सिगनल स्टेशन
सेन्टर, गुड़गांव में क्षमिकांड

*४००. श्री नरेश वर्मा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री २० फरवरी, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४८१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुड़गांव स्थित भारतीय वायुसेना के सिगनल स्टेशन सेन्टर में हुये क्षमिकांड

की जांच का कार्य क्या इस बीच पूरा हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जांच समिति के निष्कर्ष क्या हैं और उन्होंने क्या सिफारिशें की हैं ;

(ग) समिति की सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा किये जाने का विचार है ; और

(घ) इस सेन्टर के पुनर्निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्रि (सरदार बजीठिया) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). इन्क्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का, जो सरकार को १ अगस्त १९५९ को प्राप्त हुई थी, निरीक्षण हो रहा है ।

(घ) (१) क्षत इमारत की मरम्मत करने के प्रश्न पर विचार हो रहा है ।

(२) जरूरी साज सामान को जुटाने का प्रबंध किया गया है ।

Pakistani Nationals in India

*401. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table of the House on the 12th February, 1959 in pursuance of the assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 158 on the 22nd July, 1957 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a very small percentage of those Pakistani Nationals who were permitted to settle in India from 1955 to 1957 have accepted Indian citizenship;

(b) whether the rest are still Pakistani Nationals;

(c) if not, their status;

(d) the present number of Pakistani nationals who have been permitted to settle down in India; and

(e) whether such Pakistani nationals are eligible for Government services?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Life Insurance Corporation

*402. Shri Mahanty: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of the Life Insurance Corporation of India passed a resolution placing on record appreciation of the services of Shri Vaidyanathan, Managing Director of the Corporation, after the Chagla Report had been published; and

(b) if so, have the Government issued directives for its expunction particularly after the publication of the Vivian Bose Enquiry Report?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

General Housing Co-operative Societies

*403. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendation made in the State Ministers' Conference on Backward Classes held in New Delhi in February 1958, regarding the grant of financial assistance to General Housing Co-operative Societies only if they have 10 per cent of members from Scheduled Castes, has been given effect to in all States and Union Territories of India; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the number of such Co-operative Societies that have been formed so far (State-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b).

Only the Government of Pondicherry and the Administrations of Himachal Pradesh and Delhi have accepted this recommendation. The Pondicherry Government have so far formed one co-operative society on this model.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में लोहे की नालीदार चादरों की कमी

४०४. श्री पद्म देव : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईबन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में लोहे की नालीदार चादरों की बहुत ही कमी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात, खान और ईबन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . सरकार को कमी की विशेष दशाओं की कोई जानकारी नहीं है । राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रायश्चा किये जाने पर उचित विचार किया जायेगा ।

River Garden for Ajanta Caves

*405. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a scheme to lay out a river-garden at the foot of Ajanta Caves;

(b) whether the Central Government have agreed to give financial aid; and

(c) if so, the total amount estimated, and other details of the scheme?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Out of a total estimated cost of Rs. 10,000/- non-recurring and Rs. 7,424/- recurring, a sum of Rs. 10,000/- has been given to the Government of Bombay to cover the initial non-recurring cost.

Age of Admission for Engineering Courses

*406. **Shri Ram Reddy:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council of Technical Education has recommended the minimum age of 16 years for admission to Engineering Course;

(b) whether any representations have been received from Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Universities in the South for reducing the age limit from 16 to 15½ years; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by the Central Government in the matter?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The All India Council for Technical Education has recommended seventeen years as the minimum age for admission to the four year degree course in engineering after I.Sc. and 15 years for the diploma course after matriculation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

ब्रिटेन में भारतीय विद्यार्थी

*407. { डा० राम सुभग सिंह :
श्री. सी० अ० मेहरोत्रा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंग्लैंड में पढ़ने वाले ऐसे भारतीय विद्यार्थियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है जो अपना नाम लिखाने के कुछ दिन बाद पढ़ाई छोड़ देते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इसे रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० बीकाजी) :
(क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और समा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

रामायण का अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद

*408. श्री डामर : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत संघ सरकार ने वाल्मीकि और तुलसी की रामायण का अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद कराने के लिये किसी विदेशी व्यक्ति अथवा संस्था को कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायूँ कबीर) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार ने वाल्मीकि रामायण के अंग्रेजी अनुवाद की जिल्द २ और ३ के प्रकाशन के लिये शान्ति सदन लन्दन को नीचे लिखी शर्तों पर सहायता देना मंजूर कर लिया है :—

(१) अनुदान खर्च के ५० प्रतिशत तक सीमित रहेगा और वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा १२,००० रुपये का होगा ।

(२) शान्ति सदन भारत सरकार को प्रायिक जिल्द की २०० कापिया मुफ्त देगा ।

साथ ही शान्ति सदन ने पहली जिल्द की कापिया रियायती दर पर देना मान लिया है ।

तुलसी. रामायण के अंग्रेजी अनुवाद के लिये कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी गई है ।

Gandhi Ghat at Agartala

*400. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Gandhi Ghat situated at Agartala, Tripura, where the ashes of Mahatma Gandhi were immersed is being encroached on all sides for various purposes such as construction of latrines etc.; and

(b) if so, the measures adopted to protect the area from such encroachment and to preserve its sanctity?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) There is an undemarcated vacant site measuring about 14 acres called Gandhi Ghat on the bed of the old Hawrah river at Agartala. A number of unauthorised occupants, most of them displaced persons, have constructed their houses on Government land on both sides of the river

(b) Steps are being taken for the removal of unlawful occupiers of land under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958.

Coal Production

*410. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coal production in the country has declined;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to step it up?

The Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Admission in Delhi Schools

*411. { Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 5,000 students in Delhi were unable to receive seats in the schools when the admissions closed at the end of July this year; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to meet the situation?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Medium of Instruction in Universities

*412. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any report has been received from the University Grants Commission or any progress intimated in regard to the change-over from English to Indian languages as medium of instruction in the Universities; and

(b) what is the position of the matter at present?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). At its meeting held on the 17th and 18th June, 1959, the University Grants Commission noted the various suggestions that had been made and steps taken so far with reference to the problem of medium of instruction in the Universities. It decided that a Working Group be appointed by the Commission to study this question further, and to draw up a plan of action for the change of medium of instruction from English to Indian languages consistent with the maintenance of high standards in English.

Coal Open Cast Mine

*413. Shri Muhammad Elias: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the design of the 'Coal Open Cast Mine' to be built in Madhya Pradesh has been prepared by the "Technoexport" of U.S.S.R.; and

(b) if so, when the work will begin?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Not yet; the detailed project report is currently under preparation by M/s Technoexport, Moscow, and our Engineers are already in the USSR to associate themselves with this work. The report is likely to be received in October, next.

(b) Does not arise.

Agreement on Avoidance of Double Taxation

*414 Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been entered into with Norway for the avoidance of double taxation; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the Agreement will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) An Agreement for Avoidance of Double Taxation of Income between India and Norway was signed at Government level on the 20th July, 1959. The Agreement will become effective only on ratification.

(b) As soon as the Agreement is ratified copies of the Agreement will be placed on the Table of the House.

Termination of Services of School Teachers in Delhi

*415. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri F. G. Deb:
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the services of about 560 teachers working

in various Government schools in Delhi are likely to be terminated with effect from the 5th August, 1959;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether these teachers have been or are being provided with alternative jobs?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Joint Managing Council for Life Insurance Corporation

*416. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any request from the Ministry of Labour and Employment for the formation of Joint Managing Councils in the various zones of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and

(b) if so, nature of the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question was considered. As the Life Insurance Corporation is a financial institution, and the provisions normally applicable to industrial or commercial companies are not appropriate in its case, the scheme for the formation of Joint Managing Councils in the various zones of the Life Insurance Corporation was not pursued.

Study Abroad of Foreign Languages

*417. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2776 on the 7th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for encouraging the study abroad of foreign

languages by Indian Nationals has been discontinued; and

(b) if not, the form in which it is working?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). No, Sir, except for a gap of two years in 1957-58 and 1958-59. From 1959-60 the scheme is again being operated as before, with certain modifications, chief of which are

- (i) the number of scholarships has been reduced from 30 to 20,
- (ii) Swahili and Rumanian have been added to the list of languages, and
- (iii) the duration of a scholarship would be one year to 3 years depending upon the nature of the course

Loan from West Germany

*418 { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether the West German loan of DM 168 million has not been fully utilised, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) A sum of DM 86 million has so far been drawn from the loan. Further sums will continue to be drawn in coming weeks.

(b) The object of the loan is to enable the Government of India to obtain the funds for meeting the payments due on imports from West Germany. The actual imports from West Germany after the relevant date have been in fact more than the total value of the loan. Under the relevant agreement, the loan however can be drawn upon only for reimbursement to the Government of India of 80 per cent. of payments for Indian imports made to German suppliers after 31st August, 1958 and that too, only of

those payments that are under contracts covered by the German Federal Government guarantees or insurance. The rate of drawal of the loan is governed by these limitations in regard to its availability, principally by the condition that only imports covered by German Federal Government guarantees are eligible to be considered.

Engineering Colleges

{ Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Eaman:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
*419 { Shri Panigrahi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri S. A. Mehdi.

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 814 on the 2nd March, 1959, and state

(a) the progress made so far in implementing the scheme for the establishment of eight centrally sponsored engineering colleges in the country,

(b) the places where these are to be established, and

(c) the total amount likely to be spent by Government of India on these institutions?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b) The eight colleges are to be established at (1) Warangal, (2) Srinagar, (3) Bhopal, (4) Mangalore, (5) Allahabad, (6) Nagpur, (7) Durgapur and (8) Jamshedpur. Planning Officers have been appointed by the concerned State Governments in the case of the first 4 institutions. The College at Warangal has started functioning from this academic year making temporary use of the recently constructed buildings for a polytechnic in that place.

(c) The amount likely to be spent by the Government of India is as follows:

- (i) As grant-in-aid: Rs. 746.38 lakhs.
- (ii) As interest free loans for Hostels: Rs. 311.625 lakhs.
- (iii) As interest bearing loan on staff quarters: Rs. 27.96 lakhs.

Evening Institute for Workers' Education

*420. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Barman:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pilot scheme of Evening Institute for Workers' Education has been approved by the Government;

(b) whether the details of the scheme have been worked out; and

(c) if so, the total amount required to run the pilot scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Rs 15 lakhs during the Second Five Year Plan

Indian Instructors for Iraqi Air Force

*421. { Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Assar:
Shri Shivananjappa:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Iraq have requested the Indian Government to lend instructors to train their pilots and technicians; and

(b) if so, the Government's response to this request?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the reply to

Starred Question No. 156 answered by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs on the 6th August, 1959.

Legal Aid to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*422. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any step has been taken so far to provide legal aid to the poor litigants belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward communities of Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to take any steps in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In Manipur, the Scheduled Tribes live mainly in the hill areas and rarely come into contact with non-tribals. The necessity of providing free legal assistance to the Scheduled Tribes has not yet arisen in any case. In the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, there are no Scheduled Castes. The Scheduled Tribes practically never indulge in litigation and the question of giving them free legal aid has never arisen.

Production of Pig Iron in Rourkela

*423 { Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Dr Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Supakar:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the monthly production of pig iron in Rourkela Steel Plant has improved since March, 1959;

(b) if so, the monthly production of pig iron in Rourkela Steel Plant since then; and

(c) whether the trial tests of the Rourkela Blast Furnace have been completed?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swarnam Singh) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The monthly production of pig iron in Rourkela Steel Plant since February, 1959 is as follows—

March, 1959	12,685 tons.
April, 1959	17,121 tons
May, 1959	15,316 tons
June, 1959	14,362 tons
July, 1959.	14,362 tons

(c) The trial test for the first blast furnace was conducted from 20th April, 1959 to 3rd May, 1959, but the guaranteed production of one thousand tons of basic pig iron per day could not be achieved. It is proposed to repeat the trial test when satisfactory conditions for disposal of the whole of the hot metal produced in the blast furnace become available.

Bharat Sevak Samaj

*424 Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) the nature of financial control, exercised by Government over the Bharat Sevak Samaj, and

(b) whether a copy of the latest audited accounts of the Samaj will be placed on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The Bharat Sevak Samaj has to furnish an audited statement of accounts along with utilisation certificates for the grants-in-aid received by them. The accounts of the Bharat Sevak Samaj are subject to check by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(b) A copy of the latest audited accounts of the Bharat Sevak Samaj has been placed in the Library of the House.

Gauhati Refinery

*425 { Shrimati Maibha Ahmed:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of work done upto 15th July, 1959 to install the oil refinery at Gauhati; and

(b) the number of personnel recruited for the refinery and its ancillary works in different categories upto the 15th July, 1959?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Nunmati, near Gauhati, has been selected as the site, survey of the entire area of land has been completed. Soil borings, now in progress, are expected to be completed shortly. Rumanians are preparing the technical designs and these are expected to be received by the end of August, 1959. The Supply and Technical Assistance Contract between the organisations nominated by the respective Governments will be executed shortly.

Assam Government have made over about 180 acres of land at Nunmati to Indian Refineries Ltd so far, acquisition of the balance of the land is proceeding.

A nucleus of construction organisation has been set up by the Indian Refineries Ltd at Gauhati, and construction of temporary accommodation, arrangements for temporary water and power supply, levelling of the area and laying a railway siding are in progress.

(b) Technical Officers	10
Non-technical Officers	5
Technical staff	52
Non-technical staff.	36
Total	103

Contributions from Public Undertakings

*426. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any policy regarding fixation of prices and contribution to the General Revenue to be adopted by enterprises in the Public Sector;

(b) what directions, if any, have been given in this matter;

(c) what is our total investment and return in 1958-59; and

(d) what is the estimated revenue for 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). Prices are normally determined having regard to all the relevant factors, e.g., the cost of production, the prevailing market prices, the imported price of similar articles. No standard contribution to General Revenues has been laid down as these undertakings declare dividends after taking into account the financial results of their working

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course

Shortage of Text-books in Delhi

*427. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a general shortage of text-books for higher classes in Delhi;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to remove this shortage?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

अवैध शराब तैयार करवा

*428. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २६ अप्रैल, १९५९ के तारखित प्रश्न संख्या २११४ के उत्तर की सम्मति में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली की जन सम्पर्क समिति ने अवैध शराब बनाने के अपराधी व्यक्तियों को जर्मनी के प्रतिरिक्त कड़ी कद की सजा देने का जो मुद्दा दिया था उसके बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री श्री ० ब० पन्त) : इस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिये पंजाब भाषाकारी (मसौदा) एक्ट, १९५६ को लागू करने के सवाल पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Fixation of Prices of Petroleum Products

{ **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Supakar:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Punnoose:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
*429. { **Shri Sadhan Gupta:**
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state.

(a) whether further negotiations with the Oil Companies for fixing a new price formula for petroleum products have been held; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). As a result of the negotiations last year, the oil companies made certain ad hoc reductions in their selling prices (which were mopped up through additional duties) and also agreed to an examination being made by the Chief Cost Accounts Officer of Government for the evolution of a new price formula, to have retrospective effect from 1-4-1958. This examination having been completed, after considering its results, discussions have been started with the oil

arrangements for the finalisation of a new price formula, on the basis of which new prices will be established. These discussions have now reached an advanced stage, and final results will be announced as soon as the discussions are completed.

Official Credit Information Bureau

*430. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1878 on the 16th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up an official Credit Information Bureau under the auspices of the Reserve Bank of India has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the precise nature of its organisation and functions?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools

*431. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Shivananjappa:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have prepared a scheme for training of teachers for the new secondary schools in the country as recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education at its meeting held in Madras;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the places where such training will be imparted?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimani): (a) to (c). The recommendations of the Board are under consideration.

नन्दाकोट अभियान

*432. श्री बाबूबेबी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय नौसेना के एक पर्वतारोही दल ने २२.५१० फुट ऊँचे नन्दाकोट शिखर पर अपने अभियान में सफलता पाई ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस पर्वतारोहण में कितने व्यक्ति सम्मिलित थे और उन्हें कितने दिन लगे ,

(ग) इस अभियान की अन्य उल्लेखनीय बातें क्या हैं ; और

(घ) क्या इस स्मरणीय घटना की कोई फिल्म बनाई गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) इस दल में पाँच नौसेना के व्यक्ति तथा दो उचाई पर जाने वाले शेर्पा थे और इन्होंने ३६ दिनों में चढ़ाई पूरे की थी ।

(ग) इस चढ़ाई की खास बातें नीचे लिखी हुई हैं —

(१) इस दल ने एक ऐसे रास्ते का पता लगाया जो कि अब तक की चढ़ाईयों से भिन्न है । इसमें समय, खाने-पीने की वस्तु और सामान में बचत हुई है ।

(२) जापानियों ने १९३६ में जो सफल चढ़ाई की थी उसकी बनिस्बत इस दल ने आधे कुलियों द्वारा और आधे समय में सफलता प्राप्त की है ।

(घ) जी हाँ ।

Banaras Hindu University

*433. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh
Shri Khushwaqt Rai
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of the Banaras Hindu University referred so far to the Solicitor General of India for advice for reference to the Reviewing Committee;

(b) the number of cases actually referred to the Reviewing Committee; and

(c) the nature of action taken regarding them by the Reviewing Committee?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) Twelve.

(b) Eleven

(c) The cases are under consideration of the Reviewing Committee.

Regional Languages in Punjab

708. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given as grants-in-aid during 1958-59 to Punjab State for the development of regional languages;

(b) the items on which it was to be spent; and

(c) the amount proposed to be given during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b) Rs 27,000 being 50% of the expenditure estimated to be incurred by the Punjab Government on the translation of the Hindi Encyclopaedia entitled "Hindi Vishva Bharati" into Punjabi.

(c) No proposals for financial assistance during 1959-60 have yet been received from the State Government.

Remission of Sentences of Prisoners

709. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of (i) murder cases and (ii) other cases in which pardons or remissions of sentences have been granted by the Central Government or the President during 1959 (upto the 30th June, 1959)?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Death sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life in the case of 28 prisoners and remission of sentence granted in two cases, during the period from 1st January to 30th June, 1959.

Integration of Services of Punjab State

710. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many appeals of Government servants of Punjab State arising out of the integration of services have been decided so far;

(b) how many are still pending; and

(c) how long will it take to complete the integration of services of Punjab State consequent on the States reorganisation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 58 appeals of gazetted officers and 395 appeals of non-gazetted officers of the Punjab State have been so far decided.

(b) 108 appeals of gazetted officers and 256 appeals of non-gazetted officers are pending the consideration of the Advisory Committee.

(c) The State Government is likely to take about 6 to 8 months in completing the remaining work of the integration of the services of Punjab State.

Marathwada University

711. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money proposed to be given as grants to the Marathwada University by the University Grants Commission during 1959-60; and

(b) the amount actually given during 1958-59?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): (a) A sum of Rs 1,50,000 has been paid during 1959-60 (upto 30-6-1959) by the Ministry of Education through the University Grants Commission to the Marathwada University. Some further grants are likely to be given to the University during 1959-60 by the Commission for various purposes. The exact amount cannot, however, be estimated at this stage.

(b) Nil

Naga Raid on Mahur and Mikir

712. **Shrimati Masda Ahmed:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that Naga hostiles raided Mahur in North Cachar and Mikir Hills District in the latter half of May, 1959 and kidnapped some persons,

(b) whether the kidnapped persons have been rescued, and

(c) whether the culprits have been traced and captured?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Re-employment of Superannuated Personnel in Defence Establishments

713. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of employees discharged after 55 years or 60 years

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are being reconsidered for re-employment in Defence Establishments; and

(b) if so, how many of them have been re-employed in various Defence Establishments?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha

'Manush' Weekly of Tripura

714. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tripura Administration uses 'Manush', a weekly paper, as its advertising medium,

(b) if so, the total amount of money paid to this paper as advertisement cost during 1957-58 and 1958-59, and

(c) what is the audited weekly circulation of the paper to justify this expenditure?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, 'Manush' is one of the 4 approved local papers for publication of official advertisements of the Tripura Administration

(b) Rs 14,423/-

(c) 1,625

Other Backward Classes

715. **Shrimati Manjula Devi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the steps so far taken, if any, to find out the exact number of other Backward Classes;

(b) the State of their backwardness and causes thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to make a survey of the backwardness of the 'Other Backward Classes'?

on community-wise during the coming census operation?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) The question of fixing the criteria for the determination of the Backward Classes is still under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

Scholarships to Students of Other Backward Classes in Assam

716. Shrimati Manjula Devi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to Appendix XVI—Statements 1 and 2 of the Seventh Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1957-58 (part II) and state:

(a) the number and amount of scholarships awarded to the students of the 'Other Backward Classes' from Assam during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59;

(b) the number of applicants from the Rajbangahi community belonging to the 'Other Backward Classes' and the number of scholarships awarded to them; and

(c) the number of scholarships awarded to other backward communities of Assam (community-wise)?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c). Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 28].

Art Gallery at Bhopal

717. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Art Gallery is to be established in Bhopal; and

(b) if so, the amount given by the centre for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The Government of

India have at present no proposal to establish an Art Gallery in Bhopal.

(b) No request for any grant for the purpose has been received.

Loans to Delhi Municipal Corporation

718. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Municipal Corporation has approached the Government of India for loans amounting to Rs. 2,04,25,000 for general works; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Wealth Tax

719. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2043 on the 24th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have by now assessed the effects of wealth-tax in detecting cases of concealment of other taxes; and

(b) if so, the nature of the effects assessed?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Educational Survey

720. { Shri R. C. Majhi;
Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta.

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Educational Survey has been completed in all the States;

(b) if not, when it is expected to be completed;

(c) the amount spent up-to-date since it was taken up;

(d) the amount required to complete the work; and

(e) when a copy of the All-India Report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir, except West Bengal, where the State Government did not participate in the Survey.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Rs. 11,97,803 as Central share

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The report is under print and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is available

Foreign Exchange

721. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 328 on 17th February, 1959 and state

(a) whether the enquiries into the rest of the cases regarding spending of more foreign exchange by leading industrialists who go abroad have been completed; and

(b) in how many cases action has been taken against the persons found guilty?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Out of eight cases pending in February, 1959 inquiries have been completed in five cases; one is under adjudication and the remaining two are still under investigation.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 29].

Tax Research Unit

722. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the nature of the steps taken or proposed to be taken to set up a Tax Research Unit as recommended by Taxation Enquiry Commission in the Department of Economic Affairs for advising Government on fiscal matters?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): It has been decided to set up a Tax Research Unit as part of the Economic Division in the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. The Unit, which will initially be a small one, will function broadly on the lines suggested by the Taxation Enquiry Commission

The Unit is expected to start functioning shortly

National Committee on Women's Education

723. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri B. C. Mullick:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2932 on the 11th April, 1959 and state

(a) the decisions taken on the recommendations made by the National Committee on Women's Education; and

(b) the action so far taken on those recommendations which have been accepted?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 30.]

Arrears of Work in Appellate Tribunal

724. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of appeals and revision cases regarding income-tax and excise duties are pending before the Appellate Tribunal; and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken or proposed to be taken to clear the outstanding cases quickly?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The total number of income-tax appeals pending before the nine Benches of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal on 1st June, 1959 was 17,204

So far as the Central Excises are concerned, appeals and revision applications do not come before any Appellate Tribunal

(b) The Ministry of Law, who are administratively concerned with the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, have under consideration a proposal for strengthening of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal

Fourth Steel Plant at Bokaro

725. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2293 on the 7th May, 1959 and state at what stage is the scheme for the setting up of a fourth steel plant at Bokaro?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): There is no significant change in the position indicated in the answer to the Starred Question No. 2293 on the 7th May, 1959. The preliminary work at site is progressing.

Expansion of Steel Works at Burnpur

726. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme of expansion of the Indian Iron and Steel Works at Burnpur has been completed; and

(b) if so, the details of the expansions made?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Company has not completed the entire expansion programme but the following items of the programme have been completed:

(i) two sets of Coker Oven Batteries,

(ii) two Blast Furnaces (each with a capacity of 1,250 tons of iron per day);

(iii) six Open Hearth Furnaces for steel making;

(iv) two Billet Stands,

(v) Ore Handling Plant at Gua; and

(vi) other ancillary items like Mixers and Converters Boilers, Soaking Pits, etc

Expert Committee on Consumption of Finished Steel

727. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal to set up an Expert Committee with a view to undertaking a survey of our capacity to absorb the 4-5 million tons of finished steel that would be produced by 1960-61; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal is?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The Council of

Scientific and Industrial Research have set up an Expert Committee for this purpose.

(b) The study is expected to be completed by October, 1959.

Purchase of Deep Drilling Rigs from U.S.S.R.

728. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1713 on the 7th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the negotiations with the Government of U.S.S.R. for the purchase of five more deep drilling rigs have been completed; and

(b) if so, the results thereof

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Recently a contract for purchase of two Uralmash 5D rigs (capacity 3000 metres) has been signed with USSR authorities

Naval Dock-yard in Bombay

729. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the expansion of Naval Dock-yard at Bombay; and

(b) the total amount spent so far?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghubaramah): (a) The Naval Dock-yard Expansion Scheme is to be implemented in various stages. In Stage I, which is at present being implemented, a fully equipped Cruiser Graving Dock is under construction and will be ready for tests early next year. The work on Capital Dredging of the inner basin, rock-breaking, construction of Barracks and Destroyer Wharves, reclamation etc. is in different stages of progress and it is anticipated that this entire work will be completed by mid-1961

(b) Rs. 2,66,23,353.51 up to 31st May 1959.

Reform in the System of University Examination

730. { Shri E. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1935 on the 21st April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Committee set up by the University Grants Commission to examine the question of reform in the system of examination in the Indian Universities have submitted their final report,

(b) if so, the recommendations contained therein;

(c) the nature of action taken to implement the recommendations at the University and secondary education levels; and

(d) the details of programme, if any, drawn up in this connection?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Discipline in Educational Institutions

731. { Shri T. Sanganna:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the States where the system of observance of silence and discipline in all educational institutions has so far been introduced; and

(b) the reasons indicated by the States which have not introduced the system so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Andhra, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir and the Administrations of Manipur, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands have issued necessary instructions to the Schools under their control for the observance of silence. (The reference to "discipline" in the question is not clear.) The State Government of Panjab have drawn the attention of the heads of the Schools to the desirability of observing silence. Replies from other State Governments are still awaited.

The Universities of Visva-Bharati, Delhi, Banaras and Jabalpur have drawn the attention of the Principals of the constituent and affiliated colleges to the desirability of observing silence daily. The Universities of Aligarh, Karnatak, Jadavpur, Utkal, Madras, Jammu and Kashmir, Vallabh-bhai Vidyapeeth, Andhra, Baroda, Gorakhpur, Saugar and Osmania have expressed their inability to issue such instructions due to (a) lack of central halls in colleges for holding joint assembly and (b) different timings of the various departments. Besides, some of them have stated that instructions on such matters are not issued to colleges. The replies from the remaining Universities are awaited.

Oil and Natural Gas Commission

732. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 218 on the 12th February, 1959 and state the progress made so far in preparing any schemes for oil development in the country during the Third Five Year Plan period by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Draft outline scheme prepared by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for its activities during the Third Five Year Plan is under examination.

Production of Coal

733. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state how much of the target of production of coal fixed for the year 1959 has been achieved so far?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): As stated in reply to Starred Question No. 1220 on the 13th March, 1959, no formal yearwise targets for the private and public sectors have been fixed. The production upto the end of May, this year, was about 20 million tons. It is estimated that the following levels of production will be reached by the end of 1959:

Private Sector 41.00 million tons.

Public Sector 8.00 million tons.

Northern Zonal Council

734. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the steps taken for implementing the decisions taken at the fourth meeting of the Northern Zonal Council held at Jaipur?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): A statement showing the action taken on the decision arrived at by the Northern Zonal Council at its meeting held at Jaipur on 18th January, 1959, is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No 31]

Law Commission Report

735. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3508 on the 24th April, 1959 and state the further progress made in examining the reports of the Law Commission on the following statutes:

- (a) The Specific Relief Act, 1878;
- (b) The Land Acquisition Act, 1894;
- (c) The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and
- (d) The Income Tax Act, 1922?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri R. M. Hajarnavis): (a) *Specific Relief Act*.—A Bill is being drafted in the light of the Report of the Law Commission. After the Bill is drafted, the State Governments will have to be consulted

(b) *Land Acquisition Act, 1894*.—The Report is being examined by the two Administrative Ministries concerned, namely, the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry and the Food and Agriculture Ministry in consultation with this Ministry. The legislation falls in the concurrent List. It has, therefore, been decided to address a communication to the State Governments, requesting them to give their views on certain important issues arising out of the Report

(c) *Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881*.—The Report is under examination of the Finance Ministry and this Ministry

(d) *Income-tax Act, 1922*.—The Report is under consideration of the Finance Ministry (Department of Revenue)

National Youth Centre, New Delhi

736. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1557 on the 30th March, 1959 and state the latest position with regard to the proposal to develop a part of "the Ridge area" near Talkatora Gardens in New Delhi into a National Youth Centre?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply have not yet allotted the required plot of land. The Central P.W.D. are preparing the design and estimates of expenditure of the Centre

Theft of Arms from Static Workshop, New Delhi

737. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1718 on the 7th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the report of the departmental enquiry instituted by the Government regarding the theft of arms and ammunition from the Static Workshop, New Delhi, has been received by Government;

(b) if so, whether it has been examined; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) As the civil police who investigated the matter have already filed a case against the persons concerned under Section 20 of the Arms Act in the court of the Resident Magistrate, New Delhi and as the case is sub-judice no separate departmental inquiry by the army authorities has been instituted

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Service by Retired Union Public Service Commission Members in Private Firms

738. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1873 on the 16th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have looked into the cases of those members of the Union Public Service Commission, who on retirement have accepted jobs in private firms without obtaining permission of Government; and

(b) the steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Shri R. N. Banerjee, I.C.S., retired Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission, has accepted, with the prior permission of Government private employment after retirement as General Manager of the Faridabad Works of the Hindustan Electric Company Limited. Shri S. V. Kanungo, a retired member of the Union Public Service Commission, has accepted, with the prior permission of Government, employment as a part-time Personnel Director of the State Trading Corporation. It is also understood that Shri Kanungo has accepted part-time private employment as adviser with a commercial firm for which he does not require the prior permission of Government.

(b) Does not arise

Strength of I.A.S. Cadre

739. Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state—

(a) whether the present strength of I.A.S. Cadre including the former I.C.S. is considered sufficient to shoulder the responsibilities that the Third Five Year Plan may place upon them; and

(b) if not, the steps which Government propose to take to gear up this Administrative Service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Government will consider the question at the time of the preparation of the Third Five Year Plan.

Seminar on Theoretical Physics

740. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a seminar on Theoretical Physics was held at Mussoorie in June, 1959;

(b) if so, the amount spent on the Seminar; and

(c) the decisions taken therein?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) A Summer School on Theoretical Physics was held at Mussoorie from 22nd May, 1959 to 19th June, 1959.

(b) The amount spent so far is Rs 36,309

(c) This was a study group where work that is being done in theoretical physics in different parts of the country was systematically reviewed.

Research workers gave an account of their own work and submitted it to the criticism of fellow scientists. A summary of the proceedings is under preparation and will be published before the end of the year. Among the recommendations of the school, the following may be mentioned:—

(i) Considering the results achieved, such schools should be held more frequently, and at least once a year.

(ii) The Government of India should set up a number of advanced research institutes for theoretical physics.

(iii) A number of books on theoretical physics published in France, Germany and Russia should be translated and made available to advanced research workers at reasonable prices.

(iv) Group engaged on research in theoretical physics should publish monographs on the topics in which they are working.

University Education

741. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 360 on the 17th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether necessary data in regard to the proposal to keep out those

students from joining universities who are not properly fitted and have no real intellectual keenness have since been collected from the Universities and the matter has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Educational Grants to States

742. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large amounts of grants-in-aid from the Central Government to various States for general education schemes have not been spent so far during 1958-59,

(b) if so, the reason therefor, and

(c) the amount which remained unspent (State-wise)?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): (a) to (c) The information is not available as consolidated accounts have not yet been received

Reorganisation of Schools Inspectorate in Punjab

743. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received any scheme from the Punjab Government during 1958-59 for reorganising the Schools Inspectorate,

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been approved, and

(c) the main features thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, as part of their educational development programme for 1958-59

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Main features of the Scheme are:

(i) Amalgamation of Patiala and Bhatinda Divisions into one division—namely Patiala Division and constitution of three Educational Divisions in the State on the lines of administrative Divisions viz., Ambala, Jullundur and Patiala Divisions, each headed by Class I Officer

(ii) Bringing the erstwhile Punjab Inspectorate staff to the Punjab norm

(iii) Fixation of quantum of workload for Inspecting Officers at various levels with a view to making inspection of schools effective and providing additional posts of inspecting officers where number of schools justified it

(iv) Fixation of strength of ministerial staff for inspecting offices on a rational basis of actual work-load

Re-rolling Mills in Punjab

744. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether any private concern from Punjab has applied to Government for licence to start new re-rolling mills in Punjab,

(b) if so, whether any new licence has been granted, and

(c) the location of these mills?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) None recently

(b) and (c) Do not arise

U.S. Aid for Surveying Ingoldhal Pyrites Deposits in Mysore State

745. Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign experts recently visited Ingoldhal pyrites deposits in Mysore State;

(b) whether the U.S. Government has given any aid to the Mysore Government to survey the deposits; and

(c) if so, what is the nature of the aid?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. B. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Public Undertakings

746. Shri Ansar Harvani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the names of public undertakings to which non-officials have been appointed as chairmen?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (1) Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd.

(2) Export Risks Insurance Corporation.

(3) Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation.

(4) National News Print and Paper Mills Ltd.

(5) Rehabilitation Industries Corporation.

(6) Rehabilitation Housing Corporation.

(7) National Research Development Corporation of India.

(8) Hindustan Steel Ltd.

(9) Bolani Ores (P) Ltd.

(10) Indian Refineries Ltd.

(11) Indian Oil Company Ltd.

(12) Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.

(13) Air India International Corporation.

Excavations at Chittorgarh

747. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the excavation work at Chittorgarh in Udaipur district is in progress; and

(b) if so, the nature of finds that have been revealed upto the 30th June, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No excavation work is in actual progress now. However, a small scale excavation was carried out and completed last year in the Sati enclosure.

(b) In 1958, during the course of general clearance and levelling up of the quadrangle near the Victory Tower four small shrines, some quantity of ash and charred bones were found. Thereafter in June 1958, small scale excavation was carried out in the Sati enclosure to ascertain if further evidence of performance of Sati could be had to confirm the tradition. The excavation revealed five structural phases. Phase I is marked by a small shrine flanked by two other shrines assignable, on architectural consideration, to 11th century A.D. In the second phase of building activity also a small shrine seems to have been constructed. A stone pavement and two foundation walls of Phase II were partially exposed. The third and fourth phases are important. Three shrines and a rectangular structure of kiln-burnt bricks were laid bare. A six inches thick layer of ash was noticed within the structure and the mud floor found to have been burnt. Close by are three pits containing ash. Another interesting structure exposed is a paved platform of phase IV over which stands a Sati Stone. In the course of excavation two stray Sati Stones were also recovered.

Lignite Deposits in Kinwat (Bombay State)

748. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have any information about the occurrence of lignite in Kinwat Tehsil of Nander district in Bombay State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The Government of India have no information about the occurrence of lignite in Kinwat Tehsil, Nanded district in Bombay State.

(b) Does not arise.

Collection of Central and Territorial Taxes in Manipur

749. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any fall in the collection of Central as well as territorial taxes in Manipur during 1958-59; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) As compared to the figures of collections for 1957-58, there was a fall of Rs. 16,000 in the revenue realised from a Central tax, namely, Income Tax, and of Rs. 2,97,850 from certain territorial taxes in Tripura during the year 1958-59

(b) The reasons for the decrease in revenue were as follows:—

Central Taxes Income Tax

1 Some revenue-yielding cases were granted registrations under Section 26-A of the Indian Income Tax Act, leading to a reduced demand, and

2. Absence of industrial activity during the latter part of the year.

Territorial Taxes. Local Sales Tax;

State Excise; Land Revenue and Hill House Tax; Water rate.

1. Exemption from Local Sales Tax granted on mill-made textiles, tobacco and its products with effect from 14th December, 1957.

2. Reduction in the levy of Local Sales Tax on ready made garments

from 1 per cent. to 1 per cent. with effect from 1st April, 1958;

3. Loss of Excise Revenue as a result of the prohibition policy adopted by the Administration, e.g.,

(i) Closure of all retail ganja and country liquor shops from 1st April, 1958; and

(ii) Progressive reduction in the quantity of opium supplied to opium addicts.

4. Loss of Land Revenue and Hill House Tax on account of absence of a system of collection on the spot;

5. Loss of Land Revenue resulting from prohibition of ganja cultivation; and

6. Collection of water rate having fallen into arrears in certain cases.

Income-tax Evasion

750. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of Income-tax evasion cases in the country is increasing; and

(b) if so, in what Zone or States the practice of evasion of income-tax is found most prevalent?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The information available with the Income-tax Department does not indicate that the percentage of income-tax evasion cases in the country is increasing

(b) Does not arise

Soap-stone Mines in Singhbhum (Bihar)

751. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state whether it is a fact that six million tons of soap-stone mines have been traced in Singhbhum District of Bihar near Pathar Pahara?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The Geological Survey of India investigated the

occurrence of Soap-Stone (talc-magnetite rock) of Pathar Pahar near Bhitari, Singhbhum district, Bihar. The reserves of this deposits to a depth of 50 feet are estimated at approximately 6 million tons.

Gypsum Deposits in Tehri Garhwal

752. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state whether it is a fact that gypsum deposits have been found in Tehri Garhwal, Dehra Dun, Garhwal and Nainital Districts of U.P.?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Yes, Sir Deposits of gypsum are known to occur in Tehri Garhwal, Dehra Dun, Garhwal and Nainital districts of Uttar Pradesh. The detailed information in respect of the deposits investigated in these areas has been published in the Geological Survey of India's publication "Indian Minerals Vol. IV No 4—Gypsum in the Indian Union"

Settlers in Andamans

753. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many persons from outside have settled themselves in the Andamans during the last four months?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Three hundred and twenty one families consisting of 1,316 persons have been settled in the Andamans from the 16th March, 1959 to the 4th July, 1959, under the colonisation scheme

Commonwealth Development Bank

754. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shrimati Ila Palchowdhuri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1883 on the 16th April, 1959 and state at what stage stands the question of setting up a

Commonwealth Development Bank for the development of Commonwealth countries?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deas): The question of setting up the Commonwealth Development Bank is still under study

मंत्रालयों द्वारा प्राप्त हिन्दी पत्र

७५५. श्री प्रकाश बोर साहू : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों एवं उन के अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को कितने पत्र हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए और उनमें से कितनों का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया गया ,

(ख) क्या ऐसे भी कुछ कार्यालय हैं जिनमें आधे वर्षों के उत्तर भी हिन्दी में नहीं ,
दिये जाते . और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी वातावर) : (क) एक विवरण मलग्न है ।
[बेजिमे परिशिष्ट १२, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३०]

(ख) जी हा ।

(ग) कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी सिखाने का प्रबन्ध कर दिया है ।

विभागीय मनुष्यों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद

७५६. श्री प्रकाश बोर साहू : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में काम आने वाले विभागीय मनुष्यों, (नियम मन्त्रालय) नियम मंत्रालयों और विनियमों आदि की कुल संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितनों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद हो चुका है ;

(ख) कितने मैनूअलों आदि का हिन्दी में अभी तक अनुवाद नहीं हुआ है ,

(ग) इन मैनूअलों का अनुवाद करने के लिये विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों के विभिन्न विभागों में कितने कर्मचारी नियुक्ति किये गये हैं , और

(घ) क्या यह सच्चा सरकार की दृष्टि में पर्याप्त है ?

बृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी बल्लार) : (क) से (ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह समा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(घ) राजभाषा ससदीय समिति की रिपोर्ट परनिर्णय हो जाने के बाद इस पर सुनिश्चित किया जायेगा ।

हिन्दी में विश्वविद्यालय-शिक्षा

७५७ श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत में कितने विश्वविद्यालय हिन्दी के माध्यम से शिक्षा दे रहे हैं , और

(ख) क्या हिन्दी माध्यम से शिक्षा देने वाले विश्वविद्यालयों को अधिक अनुदान दिया जाता है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० ब्रामाली) (क) ३१ विश्वविद्यालयों से अब तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, सागर विश्वविद्यालय केवल हिन्दी के माध्यम से शिक्षा दे रहा है और भागरा, इलाहाबाद, मुजरात, लखनऊ, जबलपुर, विक्रम और एस० एन० डी० टी० विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा के एक या एक से अधिक स्तरों पर हिन्दी के माध्यम से शिक्षा देने की सुविधाये देते हैं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

संस्कृत के उत्कृष्ट ग्रंथों का प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में अनुवाद

७५८ श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री १७ फरवरी, १९५६ के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या ४१२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) “आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं के विकास (हिन्दी के अतिरिक्त)” योजना के अन्तर्गत संस्कृत के उत्कृष्ट ग्रंथों के प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में अनुवाद करने की योजना के लिये कुल कितना धन दिया गया है , और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में और क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) (क) १९५८-५९ में आसाम सरकार को महानगर का संस्कृत में अमामी में अनुवाद करने के लिये ८०,६०० रुपये दिये गये थे ।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है कि वे १९५६-६० में भारतीय भाषाओं के विकास के बारे में अपने प्रस्ताव ३१ अगस्त, १९५६ तक भेज दें ।

जोधपुर में प्रतिरक्षा विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला

७५९ श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जोधपुर स्थित प्रतिरक्षा विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला पर अब तक अर्थात् ३१ जुलाई, १९५६ तक कितना अनावर्तक व्यय हो चुका है तथा कितना वार्षिक आवर्तक-व्यय होने की संभावना है ,

(ख) उक्त प्रयोगशाला में कितने आदमी काम करेंगे और उनके द्वारा किये जाने वाले प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी कार्य का व्यौरा क्या है , और

(य) उक्त प्रयोगशाला के खुल जाने से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण सेन) :

(क) ३१-७-५६ तक होने वाला अनावर्तक व्यय १० लाख रुपये है; वार्षिक, लगभग ३ लाख, आवर्तक व्यय होने का अनुमान है।

(ख) प्रयोगशाला की वर्तमान स्वीकृत कार्यभारीय संख्या ६३ है। एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है, जिसमें प्रयोगशाला में होने वाले कार्य की साधारण रूप-रेखा दी गई है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबंध संख्या ३३]

(ग) बुकि प्रयोगशाला १६ मई, १९५६ को ही खुल पाई थी, इस से होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत का अभी से अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता।

Central Government Employees in Naga Hills Tuensang Area

760. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government employees in Naga Hills Tuensang Area are entitled to special compensatory allowance of 33-1/3 per cent. of the pay granted to the employees of the Naga Hills Tuensang Area; and

(b) if so, whether the Posts and Telegraphs employees have been granted the allowance and whether they are entitled to it with retrospective effect from February 1958.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Employees of the Naga Hills Tuensang Area Administration whose headquarters are located within the Naga Hills Tuensang Area have been granted with effect from the 1st March 1958 a special pay of 33 1/3 per cent. of basic pay subject to the minima and maxima shown below:—

Class of Officers	Minimum Rs.	Maximum Rs.
Class I Officers (except the Commissioner)	200 p.m.	400 p.m.
Class II Officers	125 p.m.	250 p.m.
Class III Officers	50 p.m.	150 p.m.
Class IV Officers	25 p.m. fixed.	

The question of granting similar special pay to Central Government employees, viz., Posts & Telegraphs employees, etc., is under consideration.

Disciplinary Action against Government Officials in Manipur Administration

761. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government officials in the Manipur Administration who have been suspended or transferred or dismissed and against whom disciplinary action has been taken since the appointment of a Vigilance Officer there; and

(b) whether any prosecution has been launched against any one of them or whether the action is confined to departmental proceedings?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) During 1958, 46 employees were suspended, 5 of them were dismissed; none was transferred. During the current year, 22 persons are involved, 16 are under suspension. None of them has been dismissed or transferred.

(b) Seven were prosecuted and some were dealt with departmentally during the year 1958.

Government Officers Travelling Allowances

762. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether revised scheme of Travelling Allowances for Government Officers has been formulated;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what interim decision has been taken in regard thereto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deval): (a) to (c). A complete revised scheme has not been formulated. A scheme to rationalize the existing scales of travelling and daily allowances was, however, considered towards the end of the year 1958. The proposals involved among others a reduction in the incidental expenses for air travel and an increase in the rates of daily allowance. So far as the incidentals for air journeys on tour are concerned, orders have recently been issued subjecting the one-fifth of the air fare given as incidentals to a ceiling of Rs. 30 in respect of each single journey by air, but consideration of the other proposals has been deferred pending the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

विधियन बीस जांच बोर्ड

७६३. श्री प्रकाश बोर शास्त्री : क्या मन्त्रालय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बीस बीस नियम कांड के बारे में विधियन बीस जांच बोर्ड के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा कितना व्यय किया गया ?

मन्त्रालय मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शास्त्री) : सरकार ने विधियन बीस जांच बोर्ड पर लगभग ₹५५,१०० व्यय कर दिया है।

मध्य प्रदेश में आय-कर

७६४. श्री डब्लर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के शाबुआ और रतलाम जिलों में कितने लोग आय-कर देते हैं ; और

(ख) १९५८-५९ में उपरोक्त जिलों से कितना आय-कर वसूल किया गया ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :
(क) और (ख). सूचना नीचे दी गयी है —

आयकर देने वाले व्यक्तियों में वसूल किया की संख्या	आय-कर (लाख रुपयों में)
जिला शाबुआ	३०४ १ ६९
जिला रतलाम	८७८ १० ८३

Camp College, New Delhi

765. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dayal Singh Trust Society has taken over the Camp College, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, how does it affect the present staff thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) All the whole-time teachers of the Camp College who were appointed before the 31st March, 1958 and who had not taken up any job elsewhere have been appointed on the staff of the Dayal Singh College, New Delhi.

State Bank of India

766. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Pilot Scheme of the State Bank of India to help the small-scale industries by making available co-ordinated credit facilities; and

(b) whether applications for facilities are first scrutinised by the Bank before forwarding to the State Governments or the Bank directly offers assistance without consulting the appropriate Governmental and other authorities?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deval): (a) A statement giv-

ing the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 34].

(b) The applications for short-term loans for working capital purposes are dealt with and disposed off by the bank without consulting other authorities.

Applications for medium/long-term advances involving relatively large amounts are forwarded to State financial corporations and the State Governments concerned for disposal.

The financial requirements of co-operative undertakings are referred to co-operative banks.

Vivian Bose, Board of Enquiry

767. **Shri Mahanty:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have paid the expenses of the witnesses whom the defendants wanted to call before the Vivian Bose Board of Enquiry;

(b) if so, what was the total amount paid to the witnesses; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c) The Government have paid travelling and daily allowances to the witnesses, who were summoned to give evidence on behalf of the defendants before the Vivian Bose Board of Inquiry because in the opinion of the Board of Inquiry, the evidence of the witnesses summoned was material and, therefore, the Board recommended to the Government payment of the expenses of the witnesses by the Government as an exceptional case. The recommendations of the Board were accepted by the Government. The total expenditure on this account amounted to Rs 3200 (approx).

भारतीय ज्योतिषी और संस्कृत अनुसन्धान संस्था

७६८. श्री नरदेव स्वातक: क्या वैज्ञानिक

अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य बंभी वह सतर्कता की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय ज्योतिष और संस्कृत अनुसन्धान संस्था, दिल्ली को कोई आबर्तक धनवा आनावर्तक अनुदान दिये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह नमन: कितना है,

(ग) क्या सरकार देश की किसी अन्य संस्था को ज्योतिष विद्या की प्रगति के लिये वित्तीय सहायता देती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन संस्थाओं के नाम क्या हैं और उन्हें कितनी धन राशि दी गई है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य बंभा (श्री हुमायूँ कबिर): (क) और (ख) जी, हां। सन् १९५८-५९ में ८,३५० रुपये का आनावर्ती अनुदान दिया गया था।

(ग) और (घ) उस्मानिया यूनिवर्सिटी की निजामिया फ़ाइनवेंचरी को लगभग ८,०६,००० रुपये के अनुदान दिये जा चुके हैं।

Production of Minerals

769 **Shrimati Ila Palchowdhari:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of manganese ore, chromite and gold declined during the year 1958 as compared to previous year,

(b) if so, the details of actual production of these items; and

(c) the reasons for the decrease in their output?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of actual production of these items are as follows:—

Mineral	Unit	1957	1958
Manganese ore	'000 metric tons	1,661	1,253
Chromite	metric tons	79,802	61,384 (Provisional)
Gold	Kilograms	5,573	5,291

(e) The output of manganese ore during 1958 declined due to several factors, the most important being the extremely limited demand in the foreign market as a result of continued recession in the world steel industry and the consequent accumulation of stocks with the foreign buyers. The competition of Brazilian ores in the U.S. market and the Russian ores in the continental markets has also put the Indian exporters to considerable disadvantage with consequential contraction of production.

Chromite production also fell owing to a general fall in the external demand.

The lower production of gold is mainly due to the fall in the tenor of gold ore produced.

हिमाचल प्रदेश का पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण

७७०. श्री पद्म देव : क्या वैज्ञानिक

अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश का पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण किया जा चुका है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उस के परिणाम बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबीर) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

चम्बा जिले के ५५२ गांवों का सर्वेक्षण हो चुका है। इस जिले के बाद दूसरे जिलों का होगा।

जिन प्राचीन वस्तुओं का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है, उन का विवरण नीचे दिया जाता है :—

जिन गांवों में प्राचीन	दिसम्बर १९५७
वस्तुएँ पाई गई हैं	मे मई १९५६ तक
प्राचीन वस्तुओं का वर्णन	उनकी संख्या
	मे मई १९५६ तक
	सर्वेक्षण किये गये
	कुल गांवों की
	संख्या

१	२	३	४	५
मन्दिर	१२ गांव	५१५	५५२	६०,१३५.००
कुम्भा	७			
किला	१			
बावली	३			
सिक्का	१			
तोरण	१			
पवित्र स्थान (आइन)	१			
मठ	१			

१	२	३	४	५
पुल	१ गांव			
गढ़ी (फोट्स)	४			
मूसिबा	१८			
कस्कीचमेल	६			
(इन्स्क्रिप्शन)				
कुहारे के पत्थर	८			

खाना २ और ३ का जोड़ खाना ४ से नहीं मिलता क्योंकि कुछ गावों में कई प्रकार की प्राचीन वस्तुएँ मिलती हैं ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में समाज कल्याण संस्थाएँ

७७१. श्री पद्म देव : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कौन-कौन सी संस्थाएँ समाज कल्याण का कार्य कर रही हैं, और

(ख) वर्ष १९५८-५९ में किन-किन संस्थाओं को कितने-कितने अनुदान दिये गये?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० भोमालो) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्कूल के भवन

७७२. श्री पद्म देव : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्कूलों के भवनों की हालत बड़ी खराब है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिन भवनों के लिये वर्षों पहले धन मंजूर किया गया था उन्हें अब तक शुरू नहीं किया गया है और बने हुए भवनों की मरम्मत का काम या तो बिल्कुल शुरू ही नहीं किया गया है या उस में बहुत खोड़ी मरम्मत की गई है; और

(ग) यदि प्रश्न के भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हों, तो इस विषय में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० भोमालो) :

(क) जी, हाँ, कुछ स्कूल इमारतों की हालत संतोषजनक नहीं है ।

(ख) जी, हाँ, अभी तक कोई अच्छी जगह न मिल सकने के कारण, बजट व्यवस्था के होते हुए भी कुछ इमारतों के निर्माण का काम शुरू नहीं हो सका है । बाकि मरम्मत का काम वहाँ की प्रादेशिक परिषद् ही कर रही है । जहाँ कहीं जरूरत होती है विशेष मरम्मत का काम भी किया जाता है ।

(ग) नये स्कूलों की इमारतें बनाने के लिये अच्छी जगह चुनने और उन्हें प्राप्त करने की हर सम्भव कोशिश की जा रही है ।

Special Indian Rupee Notes in Persian Gulf States and Muscat

773 Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of existing Indian rupee notes exchanged for special rupee notes in the Persian Gulf States and Muscat during the period allowed for the purpose;

(b) whether the period of six weeks ending 22nd June, 1959 was extended; and

(c) if so, up to what date?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deasai): (a) The total amount of ordinary India rupee notes exchanged for special notes in the Persian Gulf States and Muscat during the six weeks ended the 21st June, 1959 amounted to Rs 48.67 crores and a further Rs. 6½ lakhs have been exchanged under the circumstances indicated below.

(b) and (c). No general extension of the facilities was granted after the 21st June, 1959. However, Banks in the area were authorised to accept notes in hard cases on a collection basis, and send them to the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay for sanction of exchange on the merits of each case. These arrangements were terminated on the 31st July, 1959. In the special circumstances obtaining in the Trucial States in the Gulf, such as lack of adequate banking facilities, difficulties of communication and the nomadic habits of the population, arrangements have been made for direct exchange of individual tenders not exceeding Rs 500 for a further period ending 15th August, 1959.

Domicile Certificate for Delhi Residents

774. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of Delhi find difficulty in obtaining a domicile certificate;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken to simplify the procedure?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). Normally no difficulty is experienced by the people in Delhi in obtaining domicile certificates. These are generally issued within a fortnight after completing the minimum required formalities. In some cases, positive proof of domicile is not avail-

able with the applicants and the Police or the Tehsil staff are compelled to make enquiries in different quarters until they are satisfied about the bona-fides of the applicant.

All India Conference of the Blind

775. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the main decisions taken at the Second All India Conference of the Blind held at Bombay on the 18th June, 1959;

(b) to what extent education of the blind is contemplated to be increased; and

(c) the scope of employment envisaged for them?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): (a) The Resolutions adopted at this Conference have not yet been received.

(b) and (c) A statement giving the requisite information is given below—

STATEMENT

(b) The primary and kindergarten sections of a Model School for Blind Children were established at Dehra Dun in January, 1959. It is proposed to develop this School into a full-fledged secondary school by the end of the Second Plan period. Proposals for the Third Plan period are under consideration.

(c) A scheme for the establishment of special employment offices for the physically handicapped has been drawn up in consultation with an I.L.O. expert in the placement of the physically handicapped. The first office for the employment of the physically handicapped was established at Bombay in March, 1959. This office will attempt to place physically handicapped persons including the blind in ordinary industrial and commercial establishments as well as in the public services on operations which they can perform without

impairing efficiency. The establishment of an additional office during the current financial year is under consideration.

A proposal to expand the existing sheltered workshop for the blind at Dehru Dun (which has only 10 blind workers) to provide employment opportunities for 25 workers, is under consideration.

Committee on Rural Education

776. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the recommendations of the Committee on Rural Education which have been implemented by the Central Government and those which have been left over for the States for implementation?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimall): A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix II, annexure No 35]

रांची में खनिज

७७७ डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रांची (बिहार) से उत्तर पश्चिम की ओर १२ मील की दूरी पर स्थित पिथरिया ग्राम के निकट पहाड़ी प्रदेश में कुछ मुख्यवान खनिज प्राप्त हुए हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन खनिजों की जांच की गई है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कौन कौन से खनिज पाये गये हैं और किस किस मात्रा में ?

खान और तेल मन्त्रा (डा० के० दे०) मालवीय (क) भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग को रांची (बिहार) से उत्तर की ओर स्थित पिथरिया ग्राम के निकट पहाड़ी प्रदेश में कोई मुख्यवान खनिज प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

Geophysical Exploration in Punjab

778. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the geophysical exploration work carried out in the Punjab plains during 1957-58 has yielded any result, and

(b) if so, whether that work is being continued?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir. The work has been useful in giving an idea of sub-surface structural conditions prevailing in the area

(b) Yes, Sir

Administrative Set-up of Tripura Secretariat

779 Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1416 on the 5th March, 1959 and state what administrative changes are proposed to be made in order to re-organise the administrative set-up of Tripura Secretariat?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G B Pant): A final decision on the re-organisation of the administrative set-up in Himachal Pradesh has not yet been taken. The question of similar re-organisation in Tripura will be taken up after the Himachal Pradesh proposals have been finalised.

Wages of Teachers in Tripura

780. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether the teachers of the Secondary Government Schools in Tripura are getting wages at a pay-scale which is lower than that of West Bengal and Assam, and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, the scales in case of some categories of teachers of the Secondary Schools in Tripura

are lower than those of West Bengal and Assam.

(b) The question of revision of scales of pay of teachers is under consideration.

Social Education

751. **Shri Pahadia:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what efforts are being made for the success of the social education programme in the country; and

(b) the amount of the money spent by the Government of India during the Second Five Year Plan period so far for this purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix II, annexure No. 36]

Recruitment to National Defence Academy

752. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates selected by the Union Public Service Commission and the Services Selection Board of the Defence Ministry for admission to the Army and Navy Wings and the Air Force Wing of the National Defence Academy for the 22nd Course; and

(b) the State-wise distribution of the candidates selected?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). It is not in the public interest to give the figures

A statement showing State-wise distribution of the candidates selected, by percentages, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure 37].

Gold Smuggling

753. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the value of contraband gold seized by Customs during January—June 1959;

(b) the value of other goods seized during the same period; and

(c) the total number of cases of smuggling detected during the same period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Rs. 29,57,944.

(b) Rs. 78,80,000 (approximately)

(c) 7,448

Staff Councils

754. **Shri F. L. Barupal:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many resolutions were received by his Ministry during 1958 from the senior staff councils of various Ministries;

(b) how many of these resolutions were accepted by Government;

(c) how many resolutions were referred to the Co-ordinating Committee by the various staff councils; and

(d) the decision taken thereon by the Committee?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 121.

(b) 50 accepted, and decision on 17 deferred pending receipt of the report of the Pay Commission.

(c) 3.

(d) One was partially accepted, while the other two were not agreed to.

Clerks in Ministries of the Government of India

785. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of: (i) Lower Division Clerks, and (ii) Upper Division Clerks working in the various Ministries of the Government of India, (Ministry-wise), governed by the Central Secretariat Clerical Scheme;

(b) the number of clerks amongst them who have been confirmed; and

(c) the length of service of junior-most confirmed employee and senior-most temporary employee?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 38].

(c) In the Lower Division, the junior-most confirmed person counts seniority from 27th October, 1951 and the senior-most temporary employee from 3rd January, 1944. In the Upper Division, the junior-most confirmed person counts seniority from 5th December, 1951 and the senior-most temporary employee from 20th February, 1942. The senior temporary employees would have been confirmed if they had passed the typing test

International Geophysical Year

786. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1888 on the 13th March, 1959 and state:

(a) the exact nature of contribution made by the Survey of India in the International Geophysical Year on each of the following subjects:

(i) Latitude and Longitude,

(ii) Geomagnetism,

(iii) Gravity, and

(iv) Oceanography;

(b) the number of persons of each Class viz., Class I, II, III and IV employees engaged in this work; and

(c) the total amount spent?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) (i) Systematic observations at Dehra Dun Observatory for the study of precise astronomical latitude and Longitude and their variation with different instruments and by different observers during the International Geophysical Year and supply of the results to World Data centres.

(ii) Magnetic observations for the horizontal force, dip and declination at 60 repeat stations occupied during both 1957-58 and 1958-59 seasons, and 553 field stations spread over the whole of India for the study of the Earth's magnetic field and its anomalies.

(iii) Systematic Gravity observations with two Geodetic Precision Gravimeters at 8 representative stations in India for the study of Earth tides and at another 1200 field stations in Central India for the determination of the gravimetric deflection of the Plumb-line at the Indian Geodetic Origin, namely Kalyanpur. Also gravity anomalies on various hypotheses for 79 field stations in various parts of India were computed for studies of the Earth's figure and its crustal structure

(iv) Systematic tidal observations at 15 permanent tidal observatories and at 9 temporary stations, as well as current observations at 60 sites were carried out for studies of tides, currents and of mean sea level. Meteorological data at several tidal observatories were also collected for studies of storm surges, oceanic circulation of currents, changes in sea level and the distribution of salinity and sea water temperatures.

(b) Class I—1, Class II—5, Class III—57 and Class IV—39 personnel were employed on this job.

(c) Rs. 3,11,495/-.

Ex-Servicemen in Tripura

757. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the progress made so far with regard to rehabilitation of the Tripura ex-Servicemen in Tripura and when it is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): The total number of ex-servicemen in Tripura registered by the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board is 5,658. So far 618 ex-servicemen have been re-employed in Government service and 4 ex-servicemen have been settled on land. Two ex-servicemen were also given training in Basic Agriculture. Preliminaries are being completed for settlement of 641 ex-servicemen on land in different areas of Tripura during the year. The Tripura Administration is also considering the question of allotment of some more land, and when the acquisition formalities are over about 183 more ex-servicemen will be rehabilitated on land.

Efforts are being made to speed up the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen in Tripura, but it is not possible to forecast when the task will be completed.

Technical Aid

758. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which persons are selected for training abroad under the various technical assistance schemes such as the Colombo Plan, Point Four, United Nations Technical Assistance Organisation, etc.;

(b) the proportion maintained between private and public sectors in such selections;

(c) the number of persons selected both from the private and public sectors and their break-up during the past three years; and

(d) the amount, if any, spent by the Government of India on such schemes?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The following broad criteria are applied to the selection of persons for training abroad under the various Technical Assistance Schemes handled by the Ministry of Finance, viz., Colombo Plan, Point Four Programme, United Nations Technical Assistance Operations Programme and Indo-French Technical Cooperation Programme:

(i) The proposal should be for technical training of a practical kind as distinct from purely "academic training".

(ii) Only such training facilities should be sought as are not obtainable in India.

(iii) The proposal should be related to a specific development project included in the Second Five Year Plan.

(iv) The proposal should be made in respect of a person who is already in employment, has normally not less than 5 years experience and in whose case it is considered that the acquisition of expert knowledge would help in the efficient implementation of a project on his return. Special justification should be given if a person with less than five years experience is recommended.

(v) The person recommended for training should possess qualifications and experience sufficient to enable him to benefit from his training abroad.

(vi) The candidate should normally be below 45 years of age. This age limit will, however, not apply in cases of observation tours by senior persons.

(vii) If foreign experts have already been obtained in a particular field, special justification in support of a request for training in that field should be given.

(viii) A candidate recommended under one programme should not be recommended simultaneously under another programme.

(b) No proportion is maintained between private and public sectors in such selections.

(c) Name of the Scheme	Number of persons selected					
	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59	
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector
Colombo Plan	207	12	240	627	134	22
Point Four Programme	67	20	187	65	177	299
UNTAO Programme	63	6	25	1	3	1
Indo-French Tech. Co-operation Programme					77	1

(d) The Indian sponsoring authorities of the trainees have to bear the following 'local costs' in respect of their nominees:

- (i) Salaries of trainees during their absence from India i.e. the trainees should be kept on the pay rolls of the Establishments and paid the appropriate salary;
- (ii) Expenditure on travelling upto the port of embarkation in India and back; and
- (iii) Any other expenditure connected with the preparation for departure from India e.g., on Passport, Medical Certificate of Fitness etc

In the case of United Nations Technical Assistance Operations Programme, the sponsoring authorities have also to bear 50 per cent of the international travel cost. In the case of Indo-French Technical Cooperation Programme, the employers of trainees of the private industrial sector have also to bear the cost of travel from India to France.

Steamer Service to Andaman Islands

789. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families from Madras State which have settled in the Andaman Islands so far; and

(b) whether any arrangements have

been made to increase the frequency of steamer service to the Andaman Islands?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Twenty six families from Madras State have settled in the Andaman Islands so far.

(b) Yes, Sir. There are now two vessels plying between the mainland and the Andaman Islands and they make about 36 round trips in a year.

Typing Tests

790. Shri Easwara Iyer: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Grade I and Grade II Clerks who were eligible for confirmation at the initial constitution of the Central Secretariat Clerical Scheme have not been confirmed because of their inability to pass the typewriting test;

(b) the number of such persons (grade-wise);

(c) whether at the time of their recruitment typing test was a prerequisite condition for confirmation and

(d) whether these persons were ever employed on regular typing duty?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a)

and (b). 379 persons eligible for confirmation in Grade I of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service and 610 persons eligible for confirmation in Grade II of the Service at its initial constitution, have not been confirmed because of their inability to pass the typing test.

(c) These persons were recruited against purely temporary vacancies during the War and subsequent years. Under the rules in force since 1938, persons directly recruited to the Third Division of Clerks (Lower Division) against permanent vacancies or vacancies likely to become permanent were required to pass the typing test before they could be confirmed. Persons appointed to the Third Division against purely temporary vacancies were not required to pass the typing test. As regards persons directly recruited to the Second Division (Upper Division of Clerks), their confirmation was not subject to passing the typing test. The Second Division was abolished in the Central Secretariat in 1939 but was continued in the Attached Offices. It was revived in the Secretariat in 1954 and redesignated as Grade I of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service. Under the rules of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service brought into force w.e.f. 1-5-1954, confirmation both in Grades I and II was made subject to passing the typing test. Persons referred to in part (a) of the Question were recruited on a purely temporary basis without any commitment regarding their permanent absorption. They were, however, given nine chances to appear at the typing test in the course of four years.

(d) There is no separate cadre of typists in the offices participating in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service, and Lower Division Clerks are appointed for typing as well as other routine work. They are allotted typing or other duties according to administrative requirements. It is not possible to say whether the Lower Division Clerks referred to in part (a) of the Question were assigned typing duty or not. As regards Upper Division Clerks, they are required to type their own notes and drafts.

Mid-day meals for Primary School Students

791. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether free mid-day meals for the students of the Primary Schools have been introduced in the Union Territories and the States; and

(b) the Central assistance given to the States for the purpose during 1958-59?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir, a scheme of mid-day meals has been introduced in certain States and Union Territories

(b) According to the revised procedure for sanctioning Central assistance introduced during 1958-59 'lump sum ways and means advances' are sanctioned to State Governments group-wise and not Scheme-wise. Therefore, it is not possible to indicate as to how much Central assistance has been sanctioned to various States for this particular Scheme only.

College Education in Delhi

792. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group appointed to study the problem of college education in Delhi and to recommend measures for solving it on a long term basis has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Working Group has not yet been formally constituted.

(b) Does not arise.

Failure in Secondary Examinations

792. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Ha Falcouddhuri:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seven-point plan to tackle the problem of failures in secondary and higher secondary examinations has been formulated; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). There is no seven-point plan as such for tackling the problem of failures at secondary level. In their meeting on 27-7-1959 the All India Council for Secondary Education did discuss this question from various points of view and decided to set up a Committee to examine the matter further.

सैनिक स्कूल, देहरादून

७६४. श्री भवानी बजैन: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री १२ फरवरी, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सैनिक स्कूल, देहरादून का नाम बदलने के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : बलाधिकरणिक सम्मिति की सिफारिश पर यह फैसला किया गया है कि सैनिक स्कूल का नाम राष्ट्रीय इण्डियन मिलिटरी कालिज रखा जाये ।

Customs hold up at Bombay

795. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a Customs hold up at Bombay Harbour on the 25th July, 1959;

(b) if so, the details of the incident and the goods seized; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against the importers who got the consignment of watches in the name of "Rayon Pieces"?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. In pursuance of information received by the Bombay Custom House a consignment of two cases manifested as "Rayon suitings" which had been imported from Hongkong by s. s. 'Canton' on 20th July, 1959, was examined on 25th July, 1959. It was found that whereas one of the cases contained goods as declared, the other had highly restricted articles which included 1500 "Roamer" wrist watches, 150 gross refills for ball point pens, 19 takas Chinese 'Boski' silk, and a few brassieres and underwear, collectively valued at Rs 1,50,000/- approx.

Two persons were arrested in this connection, and produced before a Magistrate. They have been enlarged on a bail of Rs. 50,000/- each.

Recruitment of Class I and Class II Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

796. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of class I, class II (Gazetted) and (Non-Gazetted) posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods, Ministry-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the number of such candidates as have been selected and appointed to the posts belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the same period Ministry-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Statements containing the information for the years 1952 to 1957 are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 39]. Such information for the year 1958 is not available as all the

annual returns regarding special representations which have become due only recently, have not yet been received from the various Ministries

Forged Currency Notes

797. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of printing of forged currency notes detected during 1958 and 1959 so far, and

(b) the action taken against the offenders?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) During the calendar year 1953, 4190 cases of forged currency notes were detected. Similar information in respect of the first half of 1959 and the action taken against all these offenders is being collected from the States and Union Territories and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is ready.

Loans to Village Cooperatives

798. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has refused to give loan to village cooperatives beyond their share capital, and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to remove these difficulties?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Reserve Bank of India does not grant any loans to village cooperative societies direct.

(b) Does not arise.

Representation of Scheduled Castes in Income-tax and Excise Departments

799. Shri K. U. Farman: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class II and Class III officials in the Income-tax and Central Excise Departments in the year 1958-59 and the number of Scheduled Caste personnel among them (Department-wise);

(b) whether it is a fact that the reserved percentage for the Scheduled Caste persons has not been observed,

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(d) what action Government propose to take to fill up the reserve posts?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (d) The required information is not readily available. It will be collected and laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Income-tax Cases in Assam

800. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of income tax are pending in Assam for more than one year,

(b) how many appeals against the decisions of the Income-tax Officers are still pending for more than one year, and

(c) how many income tax cases are still pending in Sibsagar district of Assam?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c) The information asked for is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Export of Coal

801. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total shipment of coal to foreign countries during April, May and June, 1959; and

(b) the total shipment to Pakistan during this period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 162,046 tons.

(b) 16,062 tons.

Income-Tax Cases Pending in Orissa

802. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of income-tax are pending in Orissa for more than one year;

(b) how many appeals against cases decided by Income-tax Officers are more than one year old; and

(c) how many income-tax cases are still pending in Angul Parliamentary Constituency area of Orissa?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c) The information asked for is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Public Relations Committee, Delhi

803. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many meetings of Public Relations Committee, Delhi, were held in May, June and July, 1959,

(b) the recommendations made therein; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Five.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the recommendations made in the meetings and the action taken thereon is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No 40.]

Silver Smuggling

804. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smugglers possessing five seers of silver and watches etc. were arrested in Kerala Police Station on the 22nd May, 1959;

(b) if so, how many persons were arrested; and

(c) the value of the smuggled goods seized? ₹

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir. A smuggler was apprehended by the Punjab Armed Police near Khalra (not Kerala) check post while crossing the Indo-Pakistan border from Pakistan to India on the 20th May, 1959 (not on 22nd May, 1959)

(b) He only was arrested

(c) The value of smuggled goods consisting of about 5 seers of silver and one wrist watch was about Rs 925

STATEMENT CORRECTING THE REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO 1652 DATED 10-3-1959

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I beg to lay a statement on the Table correcting the reply to Unstarred Question No 1658 dated 10-3-1959

STATEMENT

In item 5 under part (a) and item (v) under part (b) the name of the locality was given as 'Atari', Cuttack District. Now the Geological Survey of India, on verification from topographic sheet of Survey of India, have advised that the hot spring is located one mile east of 'Atiri' village on the left bank of Chatra Nala. The place 'Atiri' is in Puri District and not in Cuttack District.

12.02 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

REPORTED CHINESE STATEMENT re
LIBERATION OF LADAKH, SIKKIM AND
BHUTAN

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Sarvashri Vajpayee and U L Patil. The grave threat to India's security and territorial integrity emanating from the offensive propaganda campaign let loose by the Chinese Communists for the 'Liberation' of Ladakh, Sikkim and Bhutan."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) What about the other motion about the crisis in UP?

Mr. Speaker: I am coming to that. Crisis in UP is a domestic matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is very important, Sir. All people.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have disallowed it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad) Sir, in a House of only 431 if 97 are

Mr. Speaker. Order, order. If he is more interested there let him go and sit there. (Interruption) Order, order. I am not going to allow this indulgence of discussing matters which I have disallowed, which according to me are domestic matters.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, there was another adjournment motion on the subject of Tibet in my name also.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. Shri Braj Raj Singh also has given notice of the same adjournment motion.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It was not the same motion, Sir, there were some other matters. My point is, some time back there was a news item in the papers, which has not been contradicted to my knowledge at least that there was some plan of forming a Himalayan Federation consisting of Ladakh, Tibet, Bhutan, Sikkim and parts of our NEFA area. There had

been rumours of a news in the Press that there had been exhortations in Tibet exhorting Tibetans to liberate these areas. This is a very serious matter. Insecurity may prevail all over India on account of this.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur) Sir, there is news in the papers that on the 17th July there was a mass meeting in Lhasa in which Communist leaders in Tibet made speeches calling for the liberation of Ladakh, Bhutan and Sikkim. Secondly, there is a news that huge Chinese forces are being concentrated on the borders of Sikkim and Bhutan. I would like to know what is the position. My adjournment motion is not in the nature of a censure motion against the Government. The only thing we want is that security of India must be safeguarded and any threat that is coming from any quarter must be met.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, I submit that my adjournment motion may be read in the House so that hon. Members may know what it is.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has explained it in a much better way than what is contained in the adjournment motion.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I entirely agree with the hon. Member that the integrity of India should be safeguarded at all costs. There can be no doubt about it, every Member in this House agrees.

Now, coming to this particular motion, it is based apparently on a news item today which itself is based on some despatch to a London newspaper. In this newspaper reference is made to a speech that Mr. Chiang-ko-Hua is supposed to have delivered on a certain day. I have not seen that report of the speech—I do not know. A report of that speech was given in the official Chinese paper called China Today. I have read that report. This particular passage is not there. That of course does not lead us to believe that it is not possible,

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

but it is not there. Anyhow, it would be a very exceedingly foolish person who would say the remarks attributed to this gentleman about Ladakh, Sikkim and Bhutan. We shall try to find out whether any speech was delivered on that date and, in so far as we can, what the contents of that speech were. We have had no information from any reliable source of such statements being made by any person who can be considered reliable. Therefore, it is rather difficult for me to deal with something in this air.

As for the report that there are large forces, Chinese forces, there are Chinese forces, pretty large forces, I believe, in Tibet. It might even be called 'very large forces' all over Tibet, which came there when this rebellion started there. We have no exact information as to the extent of those forces. I do not think that any large forces are concentrated on our frontiers. Some are there, no doubt. Anyhow, we are quite awake and alert over this matter, and if we get any reliable information I shall place it before the House. I may say that in one of our last notes to the Chinese Government, which was sent I think on the 23rd July, we protested *inter alia* against the propaganda in the Chinese official organ describing Indians as imperialists.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, the Prime Minister may be asked to say something about the Himalayan Federation also. We just want to get some information about it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister has placed all the available information before the House.

Shri Ham Barua (Gauhati): May I know whether it is a fact that the Chinese Government have sent some communications to our Government, recently, suggesting that the McMahon Line no longer prescribes or describes the international boundary as it was not ratified by the Chinese Government, and as it was only a British

creation there should be some sort of redrawing of the line?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir; we have received no such communication now or at any earlier stage. So far as we are concerned, the McMahon Line is the firm frontier firm by treaty, firm by usage, firm by geography. There are minor pockets, small areas in the McMahon Line or elsewhere on the frontier where some arguments have occasionally arisen, where questions, sometimes of a mile or two this way or that way, have arisen in the past and discussions have taken place and will continue, no doubt. So, sometimes we have these arguments about these matters; in fact, we are having, I think, about one or two matters even now, but they do not affect the major frontier line called the McMahon Line.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know from the Prime Minister that when Mr. Chou En-lai made a reference to their undefined frontiers with 'their southern neighbours—when he said like that—did he include India with the Southern neighbours? Did he have that in mind?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say or interpret Premier Chou En-lai's speech and what he had in mind. But the impression that was given to us by Mr. Chou En-lai some years back was, having regard to all the circumstances, they accepted this, what is called McMahon line—unfortunately we might have a better name for it; but still, they accepted that as the international frontier.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Has any map been published showing some portions of India in the Chinese territory?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No new maps have been published; I do not know.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether it is a fact that as many as 30

divisions of Chinese troops are stationed in Tibet at present?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I could not say; I do not know that exactly.

Mr. Speaker: In the circumstances, I do not think it necessary to give my consent to this adjournment motion.

ALLEGED CONTAMINATION OF IMPORTED WHEAT

Mr. Speaker: I have received another notice of adjournment motion which is about the "reported news in Ananda Bazar Patrika, Calcutta, dated 12-8-1959 that about 3,000 tons of wheat unloaded in No 8 Jetty at Calcutta has been mixed up with DDT and thus become poisonous and unfit for human consumption. Centre should immediately issue instructions not to distribute this wheat and institute an enquiry immediately in the matter"

I have brought it up here because there has been a similar instance in Cochin which led to poisoning in a mass scale. What is the position?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly allow me to submit a few points

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has already quoted that particular newspaper.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My submission is this; out of the 3,000 tons as reported in the newspaper, 1,108 tons have already been sent and distributed in Calcutta and also sent outside Calcutta. Only 258 tons are now in the store and the news in the newspapers says that 17,000 packets of DDT powder were unloaded in the same jetty and the same godown some days back. I want to know the real truth about the matter which is reported in the newspapers, because, the history of the Food Department of West Bengal is that they can give anything for human consumption.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. F. Jain): I have got the full facts. A steamer carrying Galloway American wheat was shifted

from 25 KPD to 8 jetty, Calcutta, on the 29th July, 1959 and discharged 3,000 tons of wheat at Calcutta jetty till 3rd August, 1959. Before the steamer was berthed at Calcutta jetty, another steamer discharged in the same shed drums of DDT powder on the account of the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals. Some of these drums were still lying in the shed when the wheat discharge commenced. Since the wheat was discharged in bags there was no possibility of any grain getting mixed with the DDT powder. Moreover, the Port Commissioners cleared all the DDT powder as quickly as possible and made the floors clean, but in view of the risk of the spillings getting mixed with the sweepings of the DDT powder, instructions were issued to segregate the sweepings separately. The sweepings, about 200 bags, are still in the shed and any stock found unfit for consumption will be destroyed.

In the news item it was stated that 3,000 tons of wheat got completely mixed up with DDT powder and became unfit for human consumption. That statement is absolutely wrong. No food grain got mixed up with DDT powder except the spillings referred to above.

This morning, 180 tons of wheat are still lying in the godowns, but there was no trace of DDT powder even on the surface of the bags and the stock was found to be completely free from admixture.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the report it is clearly stated that certain senior employees of the Port Commissioner's office went and informed the Food Ministry officials and other people—the Intelligence Department—and no action was taken. The letter is dated the 12th August. I want to know whether the stock has been analyzed properly. If they find that it is fit for human consumption even with the DDT powder, then it is all right! The Minister's statement does not satisfy us. Either they should give us the facts or this news should be contradicted.

Mr. Speaker: 12th August was only yesterday

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is why I have given notice of an adjournment motion. Otherwise, I would have put only a question.

Shri A. P. Jain: The bags have been tested and they have been found free from any admixture. The question was only about the sweepings which have been kept apart.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): May I know whether those bags have been sent out?

Mr. Speaker: It is not suspected, the bags have been examined, they do not contain any poisonous matter. What more is to be done? I do not allow this adjournment motion.

12-05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO MINING LEASES (MODIFICATION OF TERMS) RULES

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, a copy of Notification No GSR 861 dated the 25th July, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Mining Leases (modification of Terms) Rules 1956 [Placed in Library, See No LT-1519/59].

HYDERABAD KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD (DISSOLUTION) ORDER

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (5) of Section 4 of the Inter-State Corporations Act, 1957, a copy of the Hyderabad Khadi and Village Industries Board (Dissolution) Order, 1959, published in Notification No GSR 878 dated the 27th July, 1959 [Placed in Library, See No LT-1518/59].

AMENDMENT TO CUSTOMS DUTIES DRAWBACK (FIXED RATES) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, a copy of Notification No GSR 887 dated the 1st August, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958 [Placed in Library, See No LT-1520/59].

AMENDMENT TO CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE DUTIES REFUND (FIXED RATES) RULES

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, a copy of Notification No 888 dated the 1st August 1959 making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Fixed Rates) Rules 1958 [Placed in Library, See No LT-1521/59].

PRICES OF RICE IN WEST BENGAL

Shri B. R. Bhagat: On behalf of Shri A. M. Thomas, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of a corrigendum to the statement showing retail prices of coarse rice in Calcutta and in subdivisions of West Bengal during 1958 and 1959 laid on the Table on the 7th August 1959 [Placed in Library, See No LT 1522/59].

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS

EXCESS APPROPRIATION, 1955-56

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to present a statement of Excess Appropriation in respect of the Budget (General) for 1955-56.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS 1956-57

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to present a statement showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1956-57.

**ANDHRA PRADESH AND MADRAS
(ALTERATION OF BOUNDARIES)
BILL, 1959**

PETITION

Shri R. C. Majhi (Mayurbhanj)—
Reserved—Sch. Tribes: I beg to pre-
sent a petition signed by 574 peti-
tioners relating to the Andhra Pra-
desh and Madras (Alteration of
Boundaries) Bill, 1959

12.18 hrs.

**OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMIS-
SION BILL—contd.**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now
take up the further consideration of
the following motion moved by Shri
K D Malaviya on the 12th August,
1959, namely:—

“That the Bill to provide for the
establishment of a Commission
for the development of petro-
leum resources and the produc-
tion and sale of petroleum and
petroleum products produced by
it and for matters connected there-
with, be taken into consideration”

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad)
What is the time allotted for the
Bill?

Mr. Speaker: The total time allot-
ted for the Bill is 3 hours, time for
general discussion, 40 minutes. The
balance is 2 hours 20 minutes. Time
allowed for clause-by-clause consi-
deration is one hour. Deducting the
time taken yesterday, 1 hour 20
minutes remain. When shall I call
upon the hon. Minister to reply?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and
Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): There
are hon Members yet to speak. If
there are points to be replied to in the
general discussion, I might require
about half an hour or even less than
that.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mkun-
dapuram): The discussion of this
Bill may continue up to 3 o'clock.
Only four hours have been allotted

161 LSD—5.

and it is too short a time for this
important Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see. Shri Nal-
durgkar.

He has already taken 9 minutes.
May I know how many hon. Members
want to take part in the discussion?
I see eight hon. Members rising. If
we carry on till 3 o'clock will it not
be an extension by two hours?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Three
hours were allotted for the general
discussion. Yesterday an hour was
taken and 2 hours and 20 minutes re-
main. So, if we carry on till 3 o'clock,
it will be an extension by only 20
minutes.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right; I
am sorry I understood differently. I
thought hon. Members wanted exten-
sion of the consideration stage itself
till 3 o'clock.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Even
if the consideration stage is extended
till 3 o'clock, it is only an extension
by 20 minutes.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda):
2 hours and 20 minutes remain for
the consideration today. That means
it would go up to 2:40. Hon. Members
are asking for 20 minutes more, in
order that we may complete the con-
sideration at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: The total time is
hours?

Sardar Hukam Singh: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right.

Shri Naldurgkar (Osmanabad):
Yesterday I was dealing with clause
26. It says:

“The Commission may, by
general or special order in writ-
ing that all or any of the powers
or duties... be exercised or dis-
charged also by any person spe-
cified in this behalf in the order.”

[Shri Naldurgkar]

All these words are tantamount to delegating legislative power to the Commission under clause 26. Therefore, this is in contrast with clause 8. The intrusion of an unauthorised person in the affairs of the Commission is undesirable. There will be various cases of contracts and other dealings in which question is involved as to the right to sue or the liability to be sued. In such circumstances, various complicated questions of law and fact will be involved. I am, therefore, of the opinion that clause 26 is *ultra vires* of the powers of this House.

In clause 2, it is stated that the Commission shall be a body corporate and in clause 4, it is stated that the Commission shall consist of a Chairman and not less than two other members. But the maximum number has not been mentioned here. There is also no clarification in this clause as to the appointment of the persons—whether these persons will be appointed from the shareholders or from other categories. This clause is silent on this point. I submit clause 4 is too vague.

Clause 6 says:

"A person shall be disqualified for being appointed or for continuing as a member, if he has, directly or indirectly, any interest in a subsisting contract made with, or in any work being done for, the Commission except as a shareholder (other than a director) in an incorporated company."

The shareholder of an incorporated company is exempted. The only condition imposed upon him is that he has to disclose to the Central Government the nature and the extent of the shares held by him in such company. But what is to be done after disclosure of all these facts is studiously avoided or omitted in this clause. Suppose on the basis of the nature and extent of the shares if it is felt desirable then, he should be declared disqualified to continue as a member of the organisation; there is no such power vested in the Central Govern-

ment or any other body. I submit that in public interest, the Central Government must be vested with the power to declare a person as disqualified, after considering the nature and the extent of the shares held by him in any company. Otherwise, that person will exercise undue monetary influence and the ultimate result will be considerable losses to the Commission.

In clause 10 it has been mentioned that the Commission may associate with itself any person whose assistance or advice it may desire, but it is not stated whether such association may be with remuneration or whether his advice and services are free. Nothing has been mentioned about this point therein. If the question of remuneration arises, who should decide it? The whole clause is silent on this point. So, it requires more clarification.

In clause 15, the Commission has been vested with power for the creation of any post carrying a salary up to Rs. 2,000, under sub-clause (b). The Commission is vested with power to incur expenditure up to Rs. 30 lakhs. I am afraid that the Commission should not be vested with such large powers. A post carrying a salary of Rs. 2,000 is not an ordinary post. So, all these powers should be curtailed.

In clause 16 it has been provided that:

"All non-recurring expenditure incurred by the Central Government for or in connection with the existing organisation up to the date of establishment of the Commission and declared to be capital expenditure by that Government shall be treated as capital expenditure by that Government, to the Commission, and shall be brought into the books of the Commission."

From the financial memorandum, it is evident that the expenditure incurred by and for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission up to the end of 1958-59 amounts to about Rs. 562 lakhs. I would submit that all the statements of expenditure should be placed before

the House and the House should not be left in the dark as to on what matters expenditure has been incurred, because it is a considerable amount of Rs. 562 lakhs.

In clause 19, there are serious defects. In sub-clause (3) it is provided that the monies of the Commission shall be invested in such securities as may be approved by the Central Government. I am of the opinion that the policy of investment should be laid down by the Central Government and the policy enunciated should be laid before both Houses of Parliament, so that there will be full discussion and there will be no repetition of Mundhra deal again.

Clause 21 provides that the budget will be prepared by the Commission, and submitted for the approval of the Central Government. I feel that the budget should be submitted to the Central Government only for consideration; it should be submitted to the House for final approval.

Finally I want to say that though this Commission was organised in 1956 and though the hon. Minister has frankly admitted that there were no expected results, still we should not be oblivious of the services rendered by the Commission and the work done by them for discovering petroleum resources. As such, the Commission and the Oil Ministry must receive the appreciation of our country.

In conclusion, I appeal to the hon. Minister and the House to accept my motion for reference of this Bill to the Select Committee, because there are various defects in the various clauses to which I have already made reference and they relate to the fundamental aspects of the Bill. With these words, I conclude.

Shri Raghubir Sahai (Budaun): I welcome this Bill specially because the provisions of this Bill are more or less in accordance with the recommendations of the Estimates Committee that went into the working of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission very minutely recently. The Estimates Committee has stated:

"The Committee feel that if the O & N G. Commission is to function efficiently as an industrial body it must be armed with sufficient powers and given sufficient status so as to provide flexibility in administration as well as operation."

A little further it proceeds to say that they recommended that an early decision should be taken to convert the Oil and Natural Gas Commission into an autonomous body with suitable provisions for control by Parliament. I wish this decision should have been taken a little earlier by the Government.

So far as the work of the Commission is concerned, it is true that the Commission has done commendable work and I congratulate the Minister for the moderation of the language in which he described the work that was done by the Commission. But there is great scope for intensifying its work, specially in the future years. In regard to this the Estimates Committee remarked that while they welcomed the increasing expenditure on surveys and drilling they wondered whether at the present rate of expenditure and progress there is any reasonable prospect of fulfilling the targets within the Plan period. In this connection, I would invite the attention of the House to the reports issued by the O & N G Commission for 1956-57 and 1957-58. We find that in 1956-57 the allotment that was made in the budget was something like Rs. 1.56 crores, while the actual expenditure was only Rs. 79 lakhs, meaning thereby that only about half of the allotted money was spent during that year. In 1957-58 we find that something like Rs. 4.58 crores were sanctioned and provided in the budget out of which only Rs. 1.72 crores were spent, meaning thereby that only one-third of the allotted money was spent. We further find that the total expenditure incurred by this Commission up to the end of 1958-59 was to the tune of Rs. 5.62 crores, although the total expenditure on capital account approved by the Planning Commission for 1959-60 and 1960-61 is to the tune of Rs. 23 crores. Thus we find that

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although the money allotted was much more the amount that was spent was very little. That raises a problem before us, and that raised a problem before the Estimates Committee as well as the Government. It is really very good that now the Government has come before this House with this Bill for converting the Commission into a statutory body with autonomous powers. It is really and eminently a reasonable proposal and we welcome it

In this connection the report of the Soviet experts will also have to be examined. These experts, who were called from Russia, made a survey of the entire country and they submitted a very valuable report. I am sorry that yesterday while the Minister was making his preliminary remarks he did not go into the details and tell the House as to what the actual recommendations of this Soviet expert committee were and what actually was the work done by the Commission in comparison to the task laid down by the experts committee. From the reports I have quoted it appears that the work done was not very good.

I am glad that another proposal has been accepted in this Bill, and that is the recognition of the private sector. I for one have felt that the tardy progress that was made by the Commission in regard to this important work was due to the fact that the entire work was taken up by the governmental machinery in the public sector. It has got its strong points but, at the same time it has got its own limitations. Now, as has been remarked by the hon. Minister they are working under competition. It would have been much better if in the very beginning the private sector had been given sufficient scope for doing this work. As members of the Estimates Committee many of our friends were able to visit West Bengal as well as Jwalamukhi and from what we saw we felt that the work in West Bengal, which was being done by

foreign private agencies, was much more efficient than the work done at Jwalamukhi. Of course, I do not wish to deprecate the work that is done at Jwalamukhi. It is very valuable work and we all praise for it but I am just drawing a line of distinction or comparison with those private people who are doing it much more efficiently. So, it is really a good thing that this principle has been recognized in this Bill.

We also feel that Indians as such are new to this work and we are indebted to the Russian and Rumanian experts who have come to this country to help us in oil exploration. But, at the same time, it is our bounden duty—and it is an obligation on us to see that these foreign experts are not retained in this country for a minute more than necessary. By this time we should see that our young men are trained in this specialised branch and we are able to stand on our own legs as early as possible so that the aid of these foreign experts is dispensed with at a very early date.

I find from this Bill that although an attempt has been made to convert it into an autonomous body the qualifications of members have not been laid down. In this connection, I would invite the attention of this House to the very weighty observations of the Estimates Committee. They remarked:

"The proposed statutory commission should consist of experienced geologists and geo-physicists amongst its technical members so that the commission may have the benefit of technical advice from more than one member."

Now, such a thing should have been provided.

The power of rule-making has been provided in one clause of the Bill. From there I find that the disqualifications will be laid down. Why not lay down the qualifications as well so that there may not be any misunderstanding about it and no mistake about the

composition of the commission. I also find that although the Estimates Committee laid sufficient stress on the inclusion of one or two non-official members in the commission, that has not been specifically provided in the provisions of the Bill. That is a lacuna and I would request the hon. Minister to fill up that lacuna as in the composition of the commission there should be provision for the inclusion of a qualified non-official member.

Another suggestion that I would like to advance is that, as already a standing committee on oil has been set up by Government, a provision should have been made in the Bill to the effect that it should be consulted by the Commission on all important matters relating to the oil industry in India, that is, exploration of oil and petroleum gas, exploitation, production, refining, collaboration with private concerns, agreements, prices, transport etc. The opinion of well-informed persons, who would constitute this committee, should be at the disposal of this Commission. That provision should have been made because that would have made the task of the Commission lighter in my humble opinion.

There is another proposal that I wish to make and that is that a consumers' council should have been formed and should have been advocated in this Bill. These two recommendations have been made by the Estimates Committee also. We find that there are so many grievances about high prices of kerosene oil and other petroleum products in the country. Unless and until a proper consumers' council has been set up and they are in a position to place their views before the Commission it would not be possible to remove the difficulties of the public very soon.

I wish that the targets that have been included in the Soviet experts' report should be fulfilled as early as possible. The other day the hon. Minister said that in the course of our experiments we found that some of

the items indicated in the Soviet experts' report had to be modified. I wish that a body should be set up who should be charged with the duty of examining the recommendations of the Soviet experts and adjusting those recommendations in the light of our up-to-date experiments and experience.

With these words I wish to accord my welcome to this Bill.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, like the previous speaker, I also welcome this Bill which seeks to clothe the existing organisation of Oil and Natural Gas Commission with statutory power, and tends to confer a high degree of autonomy on its function. *At this stage I do not propose* to deal with the performance of this Commission during the last three years. Perhaps there would be another opportunity to go into those details. I wish to confine myself, at this stage, to examine whether the intentions for which the statutory body is being created now would be carried out or not.

This Bill has been brought before the House in pursuance of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee. The hon. Minister said yesterday that he has found a lot of difficulties and a lot of time is being wasted in the departmental administration of these oil exploration projects. Therefore this Commission has been considered necessary. Even in the statement of objects and reasons it stated that—

“Exploration work in the public sector has reached a stage where for efficient and expeditious progress much more autonomy and elasticity are required than would be possible if the Commission continued to work as a Government Department.”

I do not think there is anybody in this House who disputes the necessity of creating this statutory body, but if you examine the provisions of this Bill as it is brought I think there are certain lacunae. There are certain defects in this Bill which would not

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confer upon this Commission that degree of autonomy which the hon. Minister intends to have.

Before I go further, I would like to read what the hon. Minister said yesterday. He said:

"Recently there was a breakdown in our Cambay drilling operations. Previously also once or twice there were certain breakdowns in our work. We had to approach the Government for financial sanction of purchases in a big way. Obviously, it takes time for examinations, scrutiny by my colleague the Finance Minister, and it is not always easy to convince the Finance Minister that I am right. Perhaps, generally I have to admit my mistakes so far as rules and regulations are concerned."

Then, further he says:

"In order to get the sanction for a small sum of Rs. 50,000 which could save perhaps Rs. 50,000 by way of salaries a day, we have to wait for ten to twenty days. It is inevitable, because the rules bind us."

The valuable experience of the hon. Minister, which he narrated in the House yesterday, was that the financial rules of the Government are such that he cannot function effectively and, as a matter of fact, a lot of time and money is wasted in obtaining Government sanction. If you would kindly look at the provisions of this Bill, what would you find? The relevant provisions dealing with finances are clauses 16 and 17 and, if you like, clauses 18 and 19. Then there is the power of borrowing in clause 20 and budget provisions in clause 21.

In the first place—and that is my first criticism—this Commission is not going to have any amount. No amount has been earmarked for this Commission as self-contained finances. There

is no amount as capital given to this Commission to begin with. Any time or every time the Commission wants money or it would need money, it would still have to go to the Government with all its proposals.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Not every time but once a year.

Shri Morarka: No, Sir. My hon. friend says, "Not every time, but once a year." I will try to convince him as to why I say every time. Clause 16, sub-clause (1) refers only to non-recurring expenditure incurred by the Central Government so far and the expenditure which has already been incurred by this Government Department would be treated as expenditure incurred by this new statutory body and would be brought in the books of the new statutory body. That clause deals only with the amount already spent, and that is non-recurring amount.

An Hon. Member: Will you kindly read that clause?

Shri Morarka: If you would permit me, I would read this clause.

It says:

"All non-recurring expenditure incurred by the Central Government for or in connection with the existing organisation up to the date of establishment of the Commission and declared to be capital expenditure by that Government, shall be treated as capital expenditure provided by that Government to the Commission, and shall be brought into the books of the Commission."

What I wish to say is that this deals only with the amount already spent and does not at all deal with the amount which is lying with this Government Department and which has not been spent. So, this does not leave

any more amount with the Commission for spending in the remaining period.

If you come to sub-clause (2), it says

"The Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament in this behalf, provide any further capital that may be required by the Commission for the carrying on of the business of the Commission or for any purpose connected therewith on such terms and conditions as that Government may determine"

Under this clause, this Commission may go to the Government any time the Commission wants money. I am not referring to the Budget. Under the Budget, you can go only once. Under this sub-clause (2), the Commission can go to the Government any time when there is need for further capital. But, before you go to the Government for further capital, you must have at least initial capital to carry on the business of the Commission. Today, this department has got some surplus money, cash which is already allotted to this department, but which it has not spent. I do not find any provision under which this surplus amount can be vested in this Commission. Sub-clause (2) talks only of the further capital.

At this stage, if I may draw your attention to the financial memorandum which is appended to this Bill, the financial memorandum talks of non-recurring and recurring expenditure. About recurring expenditure the memorandum says

"The Bill provides that each year the Central Government may pay to the Commission such sums as may be considered necessary for the performance of the functions of the Commission under the Bill"

At no place this Bill provides in these terms an obligation on the part of the Central Government to pay the amount annually. It provides for submission of the budget. It provides for exami-

nation of the budget by the Government. It provides for the contribution of further capital in sub-clause (2). But, it does not provide that the Central Government each year will pay to the Commission such sums as the Commission may require. If this Corporation had been registered under the Indian Companies Act, then, under the law, it would have been required to have its own capital structure. Even where you have incorporated other corporations under special statutes, you have provided the capital structure of each corporation. One of the main requirements of autonomy is that the Corporation must have self-contained finance, it must have its own finance. Here, what you have done is, you are transferring the existing assets and you transferring the expenditure to this new statutory body. You are not providing at all for any amount to be put at the disposal of this Commission. Whenever more money is required, whenever more amount is necessary, you will have to go to the Government and justify this. You know when companies are floated with capital and if more capital is required, you go to the shareholders. That happens very rarely, twice or thrice in the life time of a company. You do not do that every year, you do not do that every now and then. Here, though you are creating a statutory body, so far as the finances are concerned, you are keeping the position just as it existed hitherto. In other words, you will have every time to go to the Government to justify the financial needs and that for such and such things, you want this amount.

Clause 19 says

"The Commission shall have its own Fund and all receipts of the Commission shall be carried there-to and all payments by the Commission made therefrom"

This clause does not indicate at all wherefrom this fund could be created and what money would be credited to this

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Borrow money

Shri Morarka: They say, borrow money. That is clause 20. Clause 20 says:

"The Commission may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, borrow money in the open market or otherwise for the purposes of carrying out its functions under this Act"

Again, they have to come to the Government for approval, and again they have to justify to the Government. It is all right for them to say, borrow money. Unless the Government guarantee the money, who would lend money to the Commission?

Dr M S Aney (Nagpur): Don't you think that when the Government will give you permission to borrow, it will be giving you the guarantee also?

Shri Morarka: What are the possibilities of this Commission raising money on its own credentials, on its own creditworthiness without the guarantee of the Central Government? Sanction to the department is one thing. Giving guarantee to the lender is another thing. Unless the Government gives guarantee to the lender, it would be difficult for the statutory commission in my opinion to borrow money. I think the Corporation initially at least must be started with a definite amount, out of which the Commission must incur expenditure and if any receipts are made, they must be credited to that fund.

The hon. Minister said yesterday that they have got a definite programme and during the next two years, the Commission is going to spend Rs 12 crores if not more. When things are definitely known and when programmes are sanctioned not only by the Planning Commission, but, I take it, even by the Government, certainly minimum provision of fund could have been made here. That would have obviated the necessity of the hon. Minister going every now and then to the Finance Ministry to justify the various projects.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Not so frequently.

Shri Morarka: I do hope that the hon. Minister would examine this point.

While I do not support the motion made by my hon. friend for reference to Select Committee, because the Minister told us yesterday that there are certain contracts he is in a hurry to enter into, I still feel that there are certain lacunae, not of a drafting nature, but of a substantial nature which deserve serious consideration of the hon. Minister, if he really wants to bestow certain autonomy, both financial and administration on this corporation.

I come to the next point and that is a small point comparatively which deals with the previous consent of the Central Government for doing certain things. Under clause 10 sub-clause (1), the Commission has taken power to associate itself in such manner and for such purpose as may be provided by regulations made under this Act with any person whose assistance or advice it may desire in performing any of its functions under this Act. Under this clause, this Commission may enter into partnership with any concern. It may associate itself with any other body of individuals or foreign concerns. That, according to me, is much more important than sanctioning a post on Rs 2000 or sanctioning a post having a salary of more than Rs 2000 a month. If there are certain powers reserved for sanction of the Central Government, I think that this power under clause 10 sub-clause (1) is one of those important powers which must be reserved for sanction of the Central Government.

About the Composition of the Commission.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Do you mean to say that every time that the Commission needs the assistance of expert advice from anybody, it has to wait for the sanction of the Government?

Shri Morarka: No, I am sorry; but I am grateful that the hon. Minister has raised this point. I do not say every time the Commission takes advice or opinion, it has to go to the Central Government. If the Commission associates itself with—what is the meaning of associating itself with? I take it, it is not merely taking advice or engaging some expert on a fee basis. That is certainly not associating with. You do not say when you hire an expert on a fee basis that you are associating with him.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: If you read the provisions of clause 2, the matter will be clear.

Shri Morarka: Sub-clause (2) says:

"A person associated with it by the Commission under sub-section (1) for any purpose shall have a right to take part in the discussions of the Commission relevant to that purpose, but shall not have a right to vote at a meeting of the Commission, and shall not be a member for any other purpose"

That is quite a different thing altogether. That does not answer my point.

12 hrs.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That only clarifies what 'association' means. 'Association' is more or less defined here as seeking technical advice or co-operation in elucidation of certain points, either from an individual or from a group of people who are technically competent to do it. Such people who are technically competent to do it may or may not be associated temporarily in certain technical assessment of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission on payment of fees.

Shri Morarka: My reading of clause 10 (1) is that it has a wider meaning than what the hon. Minister intends to give to it. If the intention of that sub-clause is only limited to what the hon. Minister says, I have

no quarrel. But clause 10 does not mention anything about this technical advice only. It clearly says:

"The Commission may associate with itself in such manner and for such purposes, as may be provided by regulations made under this Act, any person whose assistance or advice it may desire in performing any of its functions under this Act."

And we know what the functions under this Act are. Therefore, I think the scope of this clause as it exists in the Bill is a little wider than what the hon. Minister has in mind.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): But there is the regulating power.

Shri Nathwani (Sorath): It refers only to 'associate' and not 'employee'.

Shri Morarka: According to me the word 'associate' has a different connotation. It does not mean 'employee'.

Shri Narasimhan: Association is to be regulated under the rules.

Shri Morarka: May I inform my hon. friend that the hon. Minister is inclined to accept my view?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Not inclined to accept, but the hon. Member is entitled to have his say.

Shri Morarka: The title of this Bill reads

"A Bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission for the development of petroleum resources and the production and sale of petroleum and petroleum products produced by it and for matters connected therewith."

If we turn to clause 14 which deals with the functions, the function of marketing the petroleum products is mentioned only in sub-clause (1) in a general way, but the particular

[Shri Morarka]

items which are mentioned in sub-clause (2) do not contain this marketing of petroleum products. I think that since one of the main purpose of this Commission is to market the petroleum products also, it should find its place in sub-clause (2) which particularly describes the functions of this Commission.

There is a particular drafting point which I want to mention here, and that is in regard to sub-clause 3 (a) of clause 21, which reads thus

"no re-appropriation from the head 'loan' to another head of expenditure and vice versa in the budget shall be sanctioned by the Commission."

"The wording here is from the head 'loan' to another head of expenditure and vice versa. I do not know how in this Commission, the head 'loan' can be on the expenditure side. This Commission would only receive loans from Government. So, the head 'loan' can come only on the receipts side and not on the expenditure side. Only if this Commission intends to give loans to other bodies can the head 'loan' come on the expenditure side. But nowhere in the Bill is it mentioned as to what this word 'loan' in inverted commas means. I take it that it means that when Government make loan to this Commission, then out of that loan, when appropriations are made, those appropriations will be sanctioned by the Central Government. If that is so, then again, I would say that the financial autonomy is impaired, and we do not give the financial autonomy which must necessarily be there in a body like this. I cannot think of any other meaning which this sub-clause 3 (a) can impart, unless it be said that it is going to be one of the functions of the statutory commission to give loans to others in the near or distant future.

Then, the Bill provides for the placing of the reports and the audited

accounts before both Houses of Parliament. But there is no time-limit prescribed. I think it is very necessary that a definite time-limit should be prescribed, firstly, for the Commission to make their report to Government, and then, for Government to lay those reports on the Table of the House. That can easily be done by amending sub-clauses (3) and (4) of clause 22.

This Bill, as it has been pointed out already by the hon. Member from Badaun, is a very important Bill. It is going to entrust the exploration of oil, its refining and marketing, to this body. Oil has a special significance in the world in the present context. Even in America, 76 per cent of the energy is derived from oil. Therefore, in view of such importance and in this context, it is all the more necessary that this body be clothed with powers which are essential for performing its functions properly.

I want to make only one more point, and that is about the refineries. The Bill provides as one of the functions of this Commission the refining of oil. Now, Government have set up two refineries, one in Assam and another in Bihar. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what the relationship between those refineries and this statutory commission will be. I was hoping yesterday that in his speech, the hon. Minister would make a mention of that. Also, the hon. Minister has in his mind the idea of creating another corporation for the marketing of the petroleum products. Marketing is also one of the functions under this Bill. So, I would like to know what type of relationship the hon. Minister envisages between the different bodies that he wants to create.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Before I say something on the Bill proper, I should like to congratulate, without the fear of contradiction from a large section of this House, the commendable work that has been done

by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission during the short term of its existence. But if we look into the provisions of this Bill, it is only with a feeling of profound depression and sorrow that this House could watch the halting policies of Government as far as petroleum is concerned. For the last three years, whenever the question of petroleum came up before this House, Government had taken the consistent stand of refusing to disclose positively what the policy of Government would be with regard to the relationship between the public sector and the private sector in this industry, and they have avoided purposely on every occasion disclosing their own commitments with the private sector in this industry. But not only from the actions of this particular Ministry but also from the varying actions of the different Ministries, we were able to understand at times that they had got a consistent policy, and that policy has been categorically disclosed by means of this legislation. That policy is disclosed when Government have decided that the proposed autonomous body, namely, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, should confine itself to exploration, and that too not exclusively, of petroleum products in India and also distribution of petroleum produced by the public sector. This largely means that a sort of co-existence is to be arranged between the public and the private sector. As has been said many times by the hon. Minister, the whole *modus operandi* of dealing with this industry in the public sector is by starting a mild competition with the foreign oil monopolies in the country. I should like to tell the hon. Minister that at least now he should try to learn a lesson from similar experiences that other Governments have got by trying this *modus operandi* of nationalising the oil industry in competition with the oil monopolies of the world. In many countries, governments similar to the hon. Minister's own—and similar Ministers like him—tried such a method with the oil

monopolies by starting a mild competition by and large, but that co-existence proved to be the co-existence of a lion and a lamb. The nucleus of that mild competition that had been built up has been devoured by the foreign oil monopolies, in whichever country it has been tried.

I should like to remind the hon. Minister of the sorrowful and shameful experience that Asian countries had when in Iran Dr. Mossadeq tried the bold step of nationalising the entire oil industry. Within about 30 days of that decision, unanimously accepted by the Iranian Parliament, Dr. Mossadeq, the Prime Minister of Iran, was running in the public streets followed by ruffians. There was a coup d'état and he was ejected, and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company succeeded over the sovereignty of Iran.

More or less the same thing happened in modern Egypt under Col. Nasser. The hon. Minister will find that under the initiative of Col. Nasser, after three years of discussion, there was an Arab Petroleum Congress a few months back. There was an honest effort made by the new governments of the Middle East to evolve a new national oil policy. But unfortunately that Arab Petroleum Congress could not even pass a resolution because the whole Congress was overshadowed by the imperialist oil industry.

The truth that prevailed in respect of oil for centuries prevails even now; oil is mingled with the question of imperialism, and this sort of dilly-dallying and starting a mild competition with the oil magnates and then step by step trying to win them over will not work here, because experience everywhere has shown that such sort of mild competition will only end in miserable failures. If you carry on with this halting and doubting policy, this will undoubtedly be the result.

[Shri Narayankutty Menon.]

Now, I seek a clarification from the hon. Minister. I want to know whether it is a drafting mistake or lack of understanding of English, as it is understood by everybody else, that is responsible for this sentence in the Statement of Objects and Reasons:

"Oil industry being a highly integrated one, exploration work and exploitation should more appropriately be entrusted to an agency which can function more or less as a commercial agency in the private sector."

I take it for granted that the hon. Minister does not mean what this particular sentence means. If it is a mistake in the English used in that sentence, it should be corrected so that the misunderstanding could be very easily removed.

Very good objects have been set as far as this particular Bill is concerned. We well know that the Bill is confined only to exploration work in India. But as far as the real oil policy is concerned, the question is not one of exploration alone, because while exploration is going on one side, the question of imports, the question of distribution and that of the functioning of the foreign oil monopolies are very relevant and important questions in India. The Commission leaves these out from its jurisdiction. I do not know how Government decided that way without any reference to any control or even an influencing effect upon the large chunk of real oil business in India, that is, both the refineries in the public sector and imports as also the much-debated pricing question.

I should like to ask the hon. Minister when he decided to come before this House to have an autonomous corporation involving the entire oil business and the oil policy of India, what prevented him from giving authority and jurisdiction to this Commission to deal with the whole oil

question so that an integrated and uniform policy in regard to oil could be evolved and the Commission could have control over that policy? I am quite sure that the Minister will not agree that such a provision should be incorporated in this Bill whereby the Commission could get the entire control over the oil policy, because the oil policy is not decided by the hon. Minister alone.

I will come to certain points when I can point out to the House that the Government have been bungling for the last three years as far as the oil policy is concerned. On 20th May, 1958, the hon. Finance Minister entered into an agreement with the oil companies concerning the pricing question. This House was told that an interim agreement was reached, because it would take some more time to look into the companies' accounts and arrive at a formula whereby the pricing question could be solved and prices could be reduced. Since then one year and four months have gone by and still Government have not come before the House to tell us what is the real state of affairs concerning the pricing question, and regarding the examination of the accounts of the companies. I could very well tell the House that the Government were not able to look into even a small sheet, a paper, real paper, concerning the real accounts of the companies, because those accounts are kept either in London or in New York. What they got was only vouchers not signed by anyone. Our auditors—I could very well assert—were not able to get even a small glimpse of the real state of affairs of the accounts of the oil companies. I should like the hon. Minister to tell the House now what is the real position at present as far as the pricing question is concerned. Every month India is losing on account of overprofits made by these oil companies being taken away from this country, because there is no solution of the pricing question. If the hon. Finance

Minister—who is, unfortunately, not here—is directly concerned with the problem, this House, in all humility, expected that such an important question would be discussed here and the House would be given a chance to know what the real state of affairs regarding the pricing question was.

13.18 hrs.

[SHRI MATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

I saw a photograph in one of the U.S. magazines, the *Chemical and Engineering News* of the U.S.A. which was referred to in some other connection in this House, showing the hon. Finance Minister, during his visit to the U.S.A. last year, having a congenial discussion with the managing director of the U.S. Mercks. Another man was also involved in the conversation. I tried to find out who that smiling guy was. I could identify him as the top boss of the Californian Texas. From newspaper reports, I find that the hon. Finance Minister spent about a full day having discussions with the boss of the Californian Texas. The Californian Texas, in the name of Caltex here, is also involved in the pricing question. We cannot for a moment think that the Finance Minister of India spending a full day in the United States of America with an oil boss was talking shop. He must have talked of oil alone and nothing else. I also understand from newspaper reports that early this year, a very big boss of Californian Texas from America visited this country. The purpose of the visit was quite unknown both to Parliament and the people of India. But I understand he visited India at the invitation of the hon. Finance Minister. We would like to know why the hon. Finance Minister did have consultations with the Californian Texas. Were they regarding the pricing question or the imports question? Why are oil magnates invited to India at the instance of the hon. Finance Minister?

Yesterday, when moving the Bill for consideration, the hon. Minister was telling us that at every stage, because the Commission was not autonomous enough, there was difficulty with the Finance Ministry. He was just telling honestly the truth. I assert that there are bound to be more difficulties with the Finance Ministry even if this Bill is passed and the Commission made autonomous. I can tell this House that the Finance Ministry for the last one year has taken a consistent policy, a policy of sabotaging the honest attempts of the people of this country and Parliament to arrive at a decent settlement with the oil companies so that at least a small chunk of the profits that have been made by these oil companies, the money that is being taken away from this country, may be received by us. That is exactly why the pricing question has not yet been settled.

It is reported that the profit made by the three oil companies in India is no way coming down. Last year, the Burmah Oil Co., a subsidiary of the Shell Oil Co., made a profit of £6.7 million. In no way is it a comparatively low figure. Everybody knows that if we can arrive at a decent settlement with these oil companies as far as the pricing question is concerned—certainly on the basis of the formula which is accepted internationally now—we will be able to get about Rs 25 crores more. This delay is causing serious concern as far as Parliament and the people are concerned. The hon. Minister should tell us when and where a settlement is going to be effected. If at all there are serious difficulties what are those difficulties? From that we may know what further difficulties are there and when a settlement could be reached.

The second question is regarding the excise duty concessions. It is true that when an agreement was arrived at in 1951 and the excise duty concessions were granted to all the three oil refining companies, we were

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

told more or less that the understanding was that at a very early date these companies would voluntarily forego these excise duties or concessions that have been granted to them. Some time ago, the excise duty concessions granted for gasoline have been surrendered. Now, I find that they surrendered. Now, I find that the Burmah Shell Co., have come down with a voluntary surrender of the excise duty concessions as far as furnace oil, light diesel oil and high-speed diesel oil are concerned. But, unfortunately, the Caltex Co., and the Stanvac Co., both of them American companies, have refused to budge an inch and they have not shown an indication whether they are going to surrender the excise duty concession or not.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): May I just point that the companies have budgeted an inch and we have...

Mr. Chairman: Order, order I do not think that this interruption is right at this stage. The hon Member may ask for a chance to speak. But, I think, it is not right on his part to interrupt like this.

Shri Achar: I only tried to clinch the point.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I am very glad to learn from my hon. friend a very good piece of information which the hon Minister has refused to give on the floor of the House till yesterday. In the wake of the revelations made by Shri Achar, the hon. Minister will tell us whether both the Stanvac Oil Co., and Caltex have budged not an inch but a foot.

When the Burmah Shell have surrendered this excise duty concession, the magnitude of that should be seen by the House. The excise duty concession granted to them is roughly as follows: As far as furnace oil is concerned, it was Rs. 14.4 per ton; light diesel oil, Rs. 25.6 per ton and high-speed diesel oil Rs. 0.2 per gallon. You can very well imagine from the

total business done by the Stanvac and the Caltex companies the magnitude of the sum that they ought to surrender in the wake of the voluntary surrender made by Burmah Shell.

I submit that the hon. Minister should not rest content with taking such steps as he has taken—and also the Finance Minister has taken or has not taken during the last two years as far as this particular surrender is concerned. All possible steps that the Government of India can take should be taken against these oil companies so that they also voluntarily surrender and come in line with the Burmah Shell.

Oil exploration has been included within the scope of this Bill. We are not told whether the oil exploration in India is going to be the State's exclusive business or whether the State intends to take a monopoly. The Past practice and the policy declarations have shown that they want to share this oil exploration with the private sector and especially with foreign companies. A notorious example of such sharing in the spoils of oil in India is the now disgraceful India-Stanvac agreement. Crores of rupees of our money, which we share with that Stanvac Oil Co., have been wasted and without any reason at all.

Many wells have been drilled and they have declared many a well dry. They go on hopping from place to place. As far as the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is concerned, I understand that not even the valuable data which we could get after spending this money have been made available to them. Certainly the Stanvac Co., and the Foreign oil companies are not in the habit of sharing the results of their investigations with any free government which wants to have its own oil exploration.

Therefore, I should like to know from the hon. Minister also whether Government propose to do anything so far as this India-Stanvac project

is concerned, in view of the fact that the project has thoroughly failed to find even a trace of oil. They have not made an earnest attempt to find out oil in the Bengal basin. I can repeat what I have said here many times that whenever we enter into an agreement with foreign oil companies, the foreign oil companies are not interested in finding oil here. Their main interest in spending their own and Indian money is not to find out oil. It is always far more profitable for these oil companies to spend crores and crores of rupees and not find oil than in investing money to find oil. Because, you know when they spend money to find out oil they are killing the business they are doing in India by importing oil and by taking huge chunks of money as profit. After a few years they have not been able to find out oil in the Bengal basin. They are interested in selling here the oil that they import. This is excluded from the scope of this Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member must conclude in two minutes.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Now, a large amount of the products that we require are to be imported and that importing is exclusively done by the oil companies. The hon. Minister will understand that in 1951 when we signed an agreement, nobody was there to look into the general pattern of our requirements and now we are in a quandary because these oil refineries have been modelled in such a way that we are producing surplus gasoline and the kerosene oil which we require for consumption in this country could not be produced. I say that the blunder we made in 1951 should not be repeated. The Commission should get the authority to determine the pattern of production in this industry. The Commission should gradually get the exclusive right to import oil from foreign countries. The hon. Minister knows and the Parliament also knows that as far as import is concerned, we will have to

take different patterns of import with regard to different countries.

The other day the hon. Minister said that he is now contemplating the import of kerosene oil from Rumania. That will have a salutary effect as far as kerosene oil price and foreign exchange position are concerned. But I think the main difficulty of distributing remains. We should have the distribution in the public sector. Unless Government reverses the policy of distribution, having it confined to its own products, this policy of importing kerosene oil and having competition will not succeed.

My only appeal to the hon. Minister is that the whole policy involved in this Bill should undergo a change. The Commission should get the entire hold upon the oil business in India and then only will we be able to establish a free oil and petroleum policy in India. Otherwise, we will be completely devoured by the foreign oil manufacturers and I hope the hon. Minister will be pleased to give a reply to these points. If that cannot be included in this Bill by means of amendments, he will please come before this House with a different Bill with such a pattern of oil trade for India.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): As others have done, I also welcome this Bill as far as the purpose and aims of this Bill are concerned but I had expected the Minister to present to this House before the discussion on the Bill started some report about the working of the Commission during the last three years. There might have been something casually mentioned in this House or in the annual report of the department, still, I think an integrated note about the working of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the last three years could have been supplied. That would have helped a proper discussion on this Bill. Moreover, Government also could have indicated the future policy as regards exploration and exploitation of the petroleum as also its

and coming up before this House was [Shri Narayanankutty Menon] soon about the nationalisation of the coal industry. However desirable that may be from the ultimate economic and theoretical point of view, apparently there are some practical difficulties for implementing that policy at least for sometime to come. But for oil I think the commitments in the country are not so big as to prevent a definite policy declaration on the part of the Government as to the future regarding the oil exploration, exploitation and distribution. The hon. Minister should have taken sometime in his introductory speech to indicate the future policy of the Government in this regard. Shri Menon in his speech has also particularly stressed this point and I feel that every section of the House will ask the Minister to indicate the future policy and the policy should be that the monopoly should be preserved by the public sector. Gradually we can buy the only company that is exploiting oil in India—the Assam Oil Company—and for the refineries also, under the terms of the agreement, certain arrangements may be made.

Yesterday, Shri K. D. Malaviya has mentioned why this Bill has been introduced. During the course of these three years, the department has found it difficult to work within the framework of the Government rules and financial regulations and to do things expeditiously as it would like to. He has said that a Commission that will be entrusted with the task of searching oil must have full powers to change and modify its programme in such a way that leads to the expeditious discovery of oil and gas, these are his words. I am doubtful whether this Bill will give the necessary autonomy and flexibility to the Commission that is going to be set up. There are still several clauses in this Bill which would restrict the autonomy of this Commission in many important and significant matters. Shri Morarka referred to proviso (a) to clause 21. I would draw the attention

of the House to proviso (b). There it has been stated that re-appropriation will be allowed within a limit of ten per cent or five lakhs of rupees, whichever is less for augmenting the provision under any head of expenditure as approved by the Central Government.

I think that this power is even now enjoyed by the Ministries. Even now, the Ministries have some power over re-appropriation within the main budgeted heads. I am not sure but I think that under the present arrangement they can do re-appropriation within the main heads of the Budget sanctions by even more than ten per cent. I am afraid that this proviso is rather more restrictive than the power already enjoyed by the Ministries. This will not improve the position very much.

Under this Bill no amount is sanctioned to this Commission at the initial stage. The National Coal Board Act of U.K. mentions definitely that within the next five years £150 million would be given to the National Coal Board. This sum is specifically mentioned and after five years, as and when necessary, Parliament may sanction any amount. Here also the Commission should have been given an initial amount but that has not been given. This would also act as a handicap for the proper functioning of the Commission. There are several other clauses according to which the Commission will have to refer matters to the Government for appropriate sanction, for instance, the implementation of any scheme or proposal which will involve a capital expenditure exceeding Rs. 30 lakhs. It may appear to be a very big amount. For any scheme exceeding that the Commission will have to go up to Government for sanction. But in oil exploration I think it is not a very big amount. Many of these schemes may run into crores of rupees. I will not mind this reference to the Central Government provided I am satisfied that the Central Government would act promptly and expeditiously, as soon as a reference is made to them.

As has been the experience of the department, it takes a long time for the Central Government or the Ministry to accord sanction for a particular proposal. Under proviso (b) to clause 15, many of the schemes of this Commission may get stuck up with the Central Government. There is also another provision in the Bill the purpose of which I cannot understand. No industry which will use this gas as a raw material shall be set up by the Commission without the previous approval of the Central Government.

This Bill is authorising this Commission not only to explore but also fully to exploit the petroleum resources of the country including the natural gas. I cannot understand why an embargo of any industry using natural gas as a raw material should be put. There are two other corporations, I think, for the exploitation and extraction of oil and also refining and distribution of oil. This Commission also has, among its functions, got this commercial aspect: the sale of petroleum and petroleum products and also distribution. I do not know what is the intention of the Government in this regard. Perhaps, they have put all these things just as they do in the article and memorandum of a company. They put so many relevant and irrelevant things as part of the business in which the company may indulge. Here also, I think, it is placed just in that loose manner. If really it is the intention of the Government that this Commission should also indulge in these commercial ventures, then, what would be the relation of this Commission with similar other bodies set up particularly for the extraction, refining and distribution of oil in India?

Nothing has been said in this Bill about the nature and composition of this Commission. It is said that the Commission shall consist of a Chairman and not less than two other members. Nothing has been mentioned as to how the members of the Commission will be selected, except that a whole-time finance member in charge of financial matters relating to

the Commission shall be there. I think it should also have been mentioned that the members of the Commission would be selected only from those who have some experience in similar matters, industrial, financial or other matters. The practice of the Government so long has been to fill up these commissions and corporations with members from the permanent service. The result so long has not been very satisfactory, and I expect that the hon. Minister will see that this Commission is not also staffed only with permanent servicemen; I should say, rather, that the permanent serviceman should be excluded from all these commercial ventures. Men who have some experience of doing business of a similar nature or men who have some experience of business organisation should only be taken to run these ventures. If somebody engaged in some department of the Government of India here for years is suddenly taken to run a steel factory, a fertiliser factory or this Oil and Natural Gas Commission, that will not be the proper way to run the public sector.

There is also another clause, clause 19, for the investment of its funds in such securities as may be approved by the Central Government. I cannot understand what can be the occasion for a Commission like this to invest its funds in any security or any other thing. This Commission should draw its money as and when necessary from the Government within the sanctioned budgeted amount. In the budget provision there should not be any provision for investing its funds in any securities or other things. In fact, the Commission should not have in its hands any large amount of money, which may remain either with the Reserve Bank or with the Government and only when the Commission will require such amount that amount may be drawn. This clause 19(3) has a dangerous potentiality. I think it may not be possible to amend the Bill so as to exclude this provision, but I hope that by administrative steps the

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

Minister will see that no such investment is made by this Commission in any security or in any other body.

Then I would like to go to the first clause. The hon Minister mentioned yesterday that this Oil and Natural Gas Commission has also been conducting some exploration in Jammu and Kashmir. But under the provisions of this Bill, as it is now placed before the House, this Commission cannot operate in Jammu and Kashmir. He expects that by persuasion and consent it may be possible for this Commission to operate. If that is so, I think it might have been possible also to persuade the Kashmir Government to agree that Jammu and Kashmir may be included within the provisions of this Bill.

Lastly, I should say something about the prospects in the recent oil explorations. Some high hopes were given on different occasions. I do not say that those hopes have mostly been belied, but as yet, I think nothing very definite has come out of those hopes. Yesterday the hon Minister stated that exploration in Hoshiarpur in Punjab has practically proved fruitless. The exploration in West Bengal also has not proved to be very much of a success. Therefore, at least for West Bengal I can say—I made this demand on two or three other occasions—that exploration for oil in West Bengal should be done through this Oil and Natural Gas Commission and not through any foreign company. Here I agree with what Shri Menon said, that it is not in the interests of these foreign oil companies to find oil in India, they can well afford to spend Rs 2 crores or Rs 3 crores rather than find oil in India and thereby lose the Indian market for their oil.

So, after the establishment of this Oil and Natural Gas Commission I think the exploration for oil in any portion of India should be done exclusively through this Commission

and that should not be given to any foreign company. I also expect that this Commission will undertake a fresh exploration for oil in West Bengal, because from other scientific data it was expected that oil would be found in West Bengal and the Gangetic Valley and I hope that this Oil and Natural Gas Commission will fulfil the expectations of this House and make the country self-sufficient as regards oil, which is so very essential not only for the industrial development but also for defence and the economic development of the country.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati). This Oil and Natural Gas Commission first came into existence in August, 1956, and now it is in August, 1959 that there is a proposal to give this Commission a statutory status. I welcome this Bill wholeheartedly, and I just want to congratulate Shri Malaviya for introducing this Bill in Parliament. Though it is a fact what the suggestion was mooted out a fairly long time back and it is a belated move yet it is a very welcome and commendable move.

I think Shri Malaviya is lucky, lucky in the sense that he is presiding over a department that is ultimately going to decide the destiny, to a large extent of our country. Shri Malaviya is important because oil is important; that is how I feel.

Then, it is a pity that, as the Minister has pointed out yesterday, this Oil and Natural Gas Commission was so long functioning only as a subordinate office or a department of the Government. It did not have any powers. It did not have the power to draw up programmes and execute them. It did not have the power to administer its own programmes. It did not have the initiative to execute its own programmes. It was working like that, and the Minister was, particularly, very straightforward yesterday when he pinpointed the difficulties

which the Oil and Natural Gas Commission had to experience during the operation work in Cambay. The operation work in Cambay had to be held up on several occasions, because it took time for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to cut through the red-tape of the Government. It was functioning only as a subordinate office of the Government and there was difficulty. I feel that this exploration of oil is a very complicated matter. It needs a very strenuous and a very steady effort no doubt. It is always a slow process and then at times hopes are raised, as Shri Guha said, and indeed high hopes were being raised. These hopes are not realised. But then this is such a complicated process that there can be expectations and the fulfilment of expectations depends upon many other factors and forces. Some of these forces are beyond the control of men also. That is why possibly it is said that the geophysicist is the most optimistic of men that the world has. He has a strong heart and a strong mind and also faith. But then, this is a slow process, as I have said.

Yet, there are occasions, as have happened in Cambay, when it could not be a slow process and had to be geared up on a war footing. When we found it difficult to execute the programmes because of financial difficulties and because of the control that the Government exercised on it, steps could not be taken and all that sense of urgency was lost. It is against that background that the proposal to give a 'statutory' status to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is a very commendable one.

In this connection, if I do not pay a compliment or a tribute to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission I think I would be failing in my duty. The Minister himself said yesterday that it has not succeeded in achieving the target. It might be true, but, at the same time, there is no denying the fact that this Commission has all along been very sincere in its efforts, and it

is trying to do its best. Even a cursory glance at the report of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel for 1958-59 would convince anyone of the efforts that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been making in spite of the natural difficulties and other things.

For the exploration of oil there are difficulties, as I have said, and this is always a gamble. If I can use the language of sports, I will call it a gamble of bagatelle. It is all so uncertain and in spite of this, this report convinces me that it has been trying to do commendable work and it has been doing commendable work, and I want to pay a compliment to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

This is rightly described as the oil age. The world demand for oil is increasing at the rate of six per cent per year, as against the Indian demand for oil which I think is approximately seven per cent. At present, our demands, at a modest computation, I think, are put at six million tons and by 1965 there is a likelihood of this amount increasing to 10 million tons. What about our country? We are launching on five year plans. We are serious about our economic development and all that, but, at the same time, this is a country where 180 million tons of animal dung are consumed. If we compute this by petroleum standards, it comes to 60 million tons of petrol. What about our needs regarding petroleum? We have been meeting our needs by imports from abroad by at least 90 per cent. That is how our petroleum consumption is met. Of course, we are going to have two oil refineries. They are going to be on steam in the course of two or three years. But even then, the import will be about 70 per cent. or something like that. The situation is not going to improve. That is why I say that this is an urgent problem. There might be people who may say that this is a strategic problem. It is no doubt a strategic problem, but, at the same time, this is an urgent problem from the standpoint of national development and from the standpoint

[Shri Hem Barua]

of our standard of living. It is a strategic material no doubt, because it is oil that decides the fate of the world. Bertrand Russell was possibly right when he said that the second world war was decided not by the atom bomb but by oil, steel and uranium. I find that there is too much of intelligent thinking by Bertrand Russell when he said like this. But what about us? Our intentions are peaceful and we do not talk of the strategic problems. But then there are things to be remembered. We want oil in order to uphold civilisation as well, because oil moves not only the wheels of war but also the wheels of civilisation, and from that standpoint we want oil. That is why the proposal giving in the shape of this Bill to give more powers to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission as an autonomous body is a very welcome one and a welcome decision on the part of the Government.

This suggestion was made by the Malaviya delegation in 1955 after it visited the foreign countries and this particular suggestion was also made by the Soviet experts in their report of 1956. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says:

"Exploration work in the public sector has reached a stage where for efficient and expeditious progress much more autonomy and elasticity are required than would be possible if the Commission continued to work as a Government department."

The Soviet experts visualised an autonomous body and they have given an idea of an autonomous body. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons also there is the picture of an autonomous body so that it might have more elasticity.

Now, I want to mention one thing. The Commission may be autonomous to a certain extent so far as the financial aspect is concerned, because

it is said that it will have a Fund. But, as Shri Morarka said, wherefrom it could be made available is difficult to say. At the same time, the Commission will have its own Fund and it will borrow money at the open market. There is a provision like that in the Bill. It has power to sanction reappropriation, etc. These financial powers are granted to the Commission and this is a welcome thing, because, everytime the Commission wanted to launch on a programme of its own, the Finance Ministry's axe fell on it. Now, since it is going to be an autonomous body with financial powers and a Fund of its own I think it will be able to do things better.

When we speak of autonomy of this body we must note this. There are provisions in the Bill which suggest that instead of launching on the autonomy of this Commission we are clipping its wings. That is what I wish to point out because oil exploration is an integrated process and clause 14 of the Bill enumerates the functions of the Commission. They have mentioned the responsibilities, and from a very casual glance at the Bill it appears that they are only elementary responsibilities. For instance it is given the right to explore oil and petroleum in this country but there are various companies operating in this country—foreign world monopolists like Stanvac and the rest. There are other world monopolists also who have their eyes on the virgin soil of oil in this country. This was brought out by Mr. Underhill of Stanvac when he spoke in Calcutta at the Rotary Club. He said a very significant thing. May I quote from his speech? He said:

"The lack of active interest on the part of established foreign oil companies in searching for oil in India is due to unattractive terms now offered by Government."

He is having the terms all right, and he is trying to find oil and is exploring for oil in West Bengal where he has failed. But then he lives in hopes and that is what he said. At the same time he said that the terms offered by the Government are unattractive. If the terms were attractive enough possibly there would have been more world monopolists. I do not want to dilate on the world monopolists capturing our markets, because that is too well known. But I would like the Commission entirely to be attached to all the functions rather than to divide the responsibilities between the public sector and the private sector. That is my formulation.

There might be an argument and that is a right argument too, namely, that the Government does not have the necessary finances to accelerate its programme. That is a very welcome argument. Yet, it is also true that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission as it is today is getting the co-operation of some foreign countries including West Germany. When we can have the co-operation of the foreign countries like that on their own and maintain the autonomy of the Commission in that case there is no meaning in trying to divide the responsibility between the Commission in the public sector and the agencies in the private sector.

14 hrs

There is another thing. It is given the responsibility of the sale of petroleum and petroleum products. At the same time, there is the responsibility of distribution also here. We have just started a Company called the Indian Oil Company. In reply to a supplementary here, the hon. Minister said that this company will be selling the oil products produced in the two refineries at Gauhati and Barauni. There are other selling agencies in the private sector selling oil in this country. Then, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission also will be engaged in the sale of petroleum, maybe by impor-

ting petroleum into our country or producing petroleum in this country.

Thus, the selling function is distributed between three agencies—the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, the Indian Oil Company and other monopolist selling agents. I feel that if it would have been possible to give this entire function to this Oil and Natural Gas Commission, possibly it would have saved much time, energy and money and duplication of efforts as well. It gets some autonomy so far as the financial aspect is concerned, but so far as the business aspect, the professional and industrial aspect of it, is concerned, it does not enjoy much of autonomy.

When I read the Soviet experts' report a picture of the autonomous Commission emerged before my eyes and that was a comprehensive and consolidated picture since the operation in the oil field or the oil industry is itself a comprehensive and consolidated thing. But that picture which emerged before my eyes is damaged in this Commission and we get a torso of it rather than a complete picture.

I welcome this Commission because it is going to render yeoman service to our country. I have congratulated Shri Malaviya about it, because he is so serious about it and that is going down in history. But at the same time I think if a little more care is taken and a little more thought is given possibly in course of time, this Commission would come to gain more autonomy and that autonomy will be fruitful for our country.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri)
Shri Malaviya's is no mean achievement. The Bill before the House is no doubt an achievement, but the biggest achievement to his credit is that he has made our Government, the Parliament and the country oil-minded.

Shri Hem Barua: He has made it combustible.

Shri Narasimhan: The drills that have been driven in various corners of the country are not such an engineering feat; he has drilled the idea into the head of the Cabinet and therefore, he has every right to expect our thanks.

Coming to the Bill itself, Shri Raghunir Sahai did very well in referring to the Estimates Committee's recommendations. He welcomed this as a further implementation of the committee's recommendations, but it is no use for the Government just to be benefited by one portion of the committee's report and neglect the other portion. While recommending a step like this, the committee had also recommended how the composition of the Commission should be. That should not be lost sight of by the Government. The Estimates Committee has strongly recommended that the Commission should be manned by a good number of experts. That should not be forgotten.

Merely forming the Commission does not give the autonomy all of us aspire for. It is quite possible for commissions and corporations to get overwhelmed by personnel, either in the Cabinet or in the Secretariat. To expect that mere organisation alone would bring about an independent outlook is too fond a hope. The behaviour from the secretariat or ministerial side should also be conducive to the autonomous functioning of these institutions. Ministries, Secretaries and Parliament—all of us have to help in the autonomous functioning of these institutions. A mere piece of legislation is not going to do it. A proper atmosphere has to be created for the autonomous functioning of these institutions.

Of course, we are all very convinced about the utility of this kind of institution, but the other side of it should also be remembered. I hope you will permit me to quote from a brochure issued by the Lok Sabha Secretariat:

"While the public corporation has eliminated many weaknesses

characteristic of traditional governmental organisation, it has given rise to new and equally difficult problems. At the outset, the reaction to excessive bureaucratic controls was to abandon controls altogether."

This also should be remembered. Then, it is said here:

"Existing controls to assure responsiveness to direction by politically responsible officials have often been abandoned without providing adequate substitutes. Public corporations do not function in a political vacuum. Removal from so-called political pressures may mean, in fact, that significant political power is being placed in the hands of a small, unrepresentative, and in extreme cases possibly even a self-perpetuating group controlling the public corporation. Public corporations are created to serve a public purpose, and their so-called business decisions are likely to have important political repercussions."

This is the other side of the picture, which should also be remembered, while, promoting such institutions. This should also be remembered by those who are going to function in this institution.

As pointed out by someone else, Shri Malaviya in his opening remarks mentioned about the Soviet experts' report. They have mentioned about the possibilities of striking oil in the various parts of the country. They have also mentioned areas in Madras. I hope when the Commission comes into being, the tempo of investigation in that part of the country will receive more impetus.

The main expenditure, I imagine, is the cost of drills and operating them. I hope some attempt will be made to manufacture these drills in our own country. I wish the Commission every success and we expect that as a result

of this measure, we will all be very lucky in having more and more oil.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): I associate myself in congratulating the hon Minister in making up his mind to give a statutory status to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. But I wish to know, as the House would like to know, the reason for the delay in making up their mind by the Government for such a long period. Yesterday in his speech the hon Minister explained and enumerated some of the difficulties which they felt on account of the fact that the Commission was not a statutory body, and this difficulty was felt, according to him, as long ago as July 1958, if not earlier. Therefore, one fails to understand why this Bill did not come before this House at least one year earlier. As long ago as April 1958 the Estimates Committee recommended that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, unless it is given statutory power, would be faced with many difficulties. At the time of submission of the Report in April 1958, the Committee said on page 4 of the report

"The Committee have since been informed by the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have since suggested that the question of conversion of ONGC into statutory organisation should be held in abeyance and the question of delegation of additional powers need not be pursued at this stage as they intend to formulate proposals for reorganisation of the ONGC on the lines of the Atomic Energy Commission recently constituted."

Even at that time they had the Atomic Energy Commission as their model. They did not adopt it and, unfortunately, the Commission itself

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Where is the hon Member quoting from?

Shri Supakar: Page 4 of the Report of the Estimates Committee

It is unfortunate that the Commission itself resisted at that time the proposal of giving additional power to it and the conversion of that Commission into a statutory body.

We have experienced certain difficulties and we could guess the difficulties which were felt by the Government. Whenever an oil find is discovered and whenever there is a big gushing of oil in Cambay oil field or some other oil field, the hon Minister at once comes to the House and makes a declaration that we are now in a very fortunate position and the House congratulates him and applauds him at that time. In such a case even at that time we were told that on expert advice the oil wells have been sealed, and we found after that that even the mouth of the hon Minister used to be sealed from that time. We made a shrewd guess that the difficulty that was faced by the Government was due to the fact that the Commission was not converted into a statutory body and it had not sufficient powers to function as any private concern used to function. Therefore, I feel that after the conversion of the Commission into a statutory body after the Bill is passed there will be no impediments in the proper functioning of this Commission.

We find that even after granting statutory powers to these public sector organisations—we have experienced it in our deliberations in the Estimates Committee—sometimes—even after giving them a lot of power, these public sector concerns are still tied down to the apron strings of the Central Government even in small matters. They are very much dependent on the Secretaries and the departmental heads and they have to follow certain financial rules in meticulous details. They have not the freedom of action which the private concerns usually have. Therefore, I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister that although this Commission will be a government

[Shri Supakar]

controlled body, it will have sufficient freedom to function properly so as to develop our oil resources within the minimum possible time and to make up for the delay which has occurred during the past three years, after the establishment of this Commission.

Regarding the details of the Bill, I would like to draw your attention to one or two points in which I have certain doubts. When the Commission was established in the year 1956, the scope of its function was wider than what the statutory commission is going to have now. I wish to understand the difference and why there is an apparent curtailment of the rights and functions of this organisation in the present Bill. You will see that one of the functions of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission when it was originally set up in the year 1956 was "administering and implementing agreements with oil companies, inspecting oil drills held by private oil concerns to ensure that there is no wastage and introducing improved methods of recovery". In short, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, as originally constituted, was supposed to be some sort of guardian, an over-all controlling body, of the oil economy of India. It had not only to explore and work out oil fields of its own, but it had to see that the private sector concerns, which have nothing to do with the Government functioned properly in the best interests of the economy of the country as a whole. Now I wish to know why this whole-some clause in the function of the Commission, which was there as early as 1956, has been dropped and whether this function of looking into the functioning of other concerns, even private companies, is going to be looked after by the Government departments themselves or this idea has been dropped altogether. I feel that if this clause were there it would have given the Commission an additional authority to look into the functioning of these private concerns

against which much criticism has been levelled by some of the hon. Members who have spoken before me. That would have given the Commission a proper perspective as to how things have to be worked out. I wish to know if there is any legal or constitutional difficulty in this aspect for the proper functioning of the Commission which makes it difficult or impossible to incorporate this clause in this Bill.

These are some of the points which I wish to make and I hope that the Government, though they have not included any of these provisions in the Bill itself, may think of incorporating this important clause at a later stage when they seek to amend the Act.

Mr. Chairman: Before we proceed further I should like to know as to how much time the hon. Minister is going to take to reply to the first reading.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am entirely in your hands. Perhaps I would take about half an hour. I was given to understand that it will continue . . .

Mr. Chairman: I was not in the Chair then but I have looked into the Hansard and I find that what was decided was that the consideration stage has to conclude by 3 P.M., which means . . .

Shri Naushrir Bharucha: After all, one hour is within the discretion of the Chair. If you exercise . . .

Mr. Chairman: Shri Bharucha will bear with me a little. The matter was re-opened just before we began consideration today. The matter was discussed and finally it was decided by this House that the consideration of the Bill would be concluded at 3 p.m. Now, if again after about 1½ or 2 hours' discussion, you feel that you want to extend the time, I am quite prepared to do it provided that again

we should be clear in our minds. There are not a large number of hon. Members left to speak. I think one or more hon. Members want to speak. Some of them have asked for only five minutes and I think we might be able to finish the work within the programme set out by this House. How long would Shri Bharucha like to take?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Fifteen minutes.

Mr. Chairman: If it is the opinion of the House that possibly the hon. Minister may be asked to speak on Monday, we can extend the time a little more. It is within my discretion. So, I would request hon. Members to be as brief as possible and just emphasise points which have not yet been made. Then, we may be able to give everybody a chance.

Shri Nathwani: Mr. Chairman, I rise to welcome this Bill. The change by way of converting this organisation into a statutory one was long overdue. It was long felt that this body should be given an autonomous character and unless it has been given that kind of independence it could not function well. But when we come to examine some of the provisions we find that some provisions are such as not to lead to independence or autonomous character of this Body. If we look to clause 4 we find that it is provided that the Commission is to consist of a chairman and not less than two other members. Whereas the minimum is prescribed, the maximum is not laid down. Generally, it is usual to have an upper limit also fixed because it may operate otherwise to weaken the independence of members. They may live under an apprehension or fear that the size of the Commission may be increased. It may be swamped by the Government by its nominees or who take a particular point of view. Therefore such a provision is not calculated to lead to the spirit of independence.

Government could have easily come forward with a ceiling because there are other ample powers otherwise, even under this Bill, with the Government. For instance, in clause 14, sub-clause (3) power has been given to the Government to give direction to the Commission and it must be carried out by the Commission. So, the first thing that I wanted to emphasise was as regards the maximum number of members.

Then the second point is as regards the composition of this Commission, that is, about including technical men or scientists among the members of this Commission. I could not follow the hon. Minister when this morning he referred to clause 10 and tried to explain that it was meant to cover a situation in which technical men were to be associated with the Commission. By resorting to clause 10 power was given to the Commission to invite technical men to join the Commission. But why should technical men be delegated to an inferior position? Whereas in clause 4, the Bill provides that one of the members shall be a wholetime finance member in charge of the financial matters relating to the Commission, nothing is said as regards any one or more members being technical men or scientists or experts. I do not want to minimise the importance of finances in this connection, but certainly the importance of including amongst the members of the Commission.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: They are mahajans.

Shri Nathwani: I beg your pardon. I want to know . . .

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister will reply to his points on Monday.

Shri Nathwani: There was a remark and I want to meet it if I can. I attach great importance to technical men being given the status of being a wholetime member and particularly

[Shri Nathwani]

when the Estimates Committee had recommended that more than one technical member should be a member of the proposed statutory commission. Nothing has been said about this.

Then the third point that I wish to emphasise is about the term of office. In order to give a sense of complete independence to the members, the period ought to have been laid down in this Bill itself because Government has got ample powers with them otherwise. As I have already said, clause 14, sub-clause (3) gives power to the Government to issue directives. I find that this is something which I do not find anywhere else. Then clause 5 says:

"Provided that the Central Government may, if it thinks fit, terminate the appointment of any member before the expiry of his term of office, after giving him a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the same."

So, if Government thinks fit, his services can be terminated. He ceases to be a member. I do not think that it is calculated to enhance the dignity or the position of a member—to include a provision like this in a Bill. At least such a provision, if Government was keen about retaining it, should have been delegated under the rule-making powers. Instead, it is thrust in the forefront. I am opposed to have such a power at all being given to the Government.

14.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Then about disqualification, clause 6 says:

"If he has, directly or indirectly, any interest in a subsisting contract made with, or in any work being done for, the Commission except as a shareholder (other than a director) in an incorporated company".

he will be disqualified. I am referring to clause 6 and personally, I think, that it should have been worded more widely so as to include any kind of interest whatsoever, and not interested merely in a subsisting contract or any work which is being done for the Commission.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Illustration

Shri Nathwani: I am thankful to you. I will cite from another Act. I have got an Act of 1952 with me. There also the qualifications of members are defined. There it is stated as follows. Section 3 refers to the constitution of Forward Markets Commission. Sub-clause 3 says:

"No person shall be qualified for appointment as or for continuing to be a member of the Commission if he has directly or indirectly any such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially his functioning as a member of the Commission."

In my opinion, this wording is wider than what is provided for here in clause 6. We could have profitably incorporated this provision here also. My grievance is that we are getting several statutory corporations, but so far as the composition, terms of office and qualifications of members are concerned we are not trying to evolve any pattern. Of course, according to the exigencies of the circumstances, we may make departures therefrom. Without rhyme or reason, as it suits, we go on putting down certain provisions. If we keep in mind what is already provided for in other similar statutes, perhaps, it would lead to greater clarity both in thinking and expression.

This also brings me to my last point. That was a point raised by the hon. Member from Osmanabad. He, of course, argued that clause 26 which deals with delegation is unconstitutional or illegal. I did not follow him.

fully. But, my grievance is that it is so widely worded as to stultify certain previous clauses. Why should we bother at all for composition, for qualifications, etc., when by another clause in the Bill, you empower the Commission to delegate all its powers to any person it likes. I do not find any precedent. I know that a general power of delegation is given to a statutory corporation. You know under the Indian Companies Act, the rules are there, Table A is there wherein the board of directors are given power to delegate. But, the power to delegate is given only in favour of members of the board and not in favour of any person. If the hon. Minister is interested in following any previous precedent, I will cite one.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes.

Shri Nathwani: For instance, we have the Air Corporations Act, passed in 1953. There also, both the Corporations are given power to delegate. Section 40 provides for it. It is very interesting to compare its phraseology with the one which we have got in this Bill. Whereas all powers can be delegated to any person it thinks fit—this is the provision in the existing Bill—, when we come to section 40 of the Air Corporation Act, this is what we find:

"Each of the corporations may appoint a committee or committees consisting of some or any of its members with or without the addition of any officer or employee of the corporation and delegate any of the functions and powers to such committee or committees, and may limit the exercise—".

What I am trying to emphasise is that power can be delegated only to one or more of its members or officers or employees. Therefore, the power sought to be given under this Bill for delegation is very wide, is unwarranted, unjustified and does not fit it with the pattern of the Bill itself which tries to lay down

qualification, membership and so on. That is all I have to say.

Shri Khadlikar (Ahmednagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I also join in the chorus of congratulations showered from all sections of the House on the hon. Minister sponsoring this measure.

But, I must, at the very outset, express this. The object of the Bill as it is given is to provide for the establishment of a Commission for the development of petroleum resources and the production and sale of petroleum and petroleum products produced by it and for matters connected therewith. If we take this Title of the Bill and another clause giving the *functions, clause 14, sub-clauses (1) and (2)*, we find that there is more restriction in scope so far as this Commission is concerned.

As several hon. Members have pointed out, certain recommendations in this regard were made by the Estimates Committee. Therein, it was clearly stated that, for the purpose of oil, instead of having a sort of a body run as a department, we must have an autonomous corporation. Why this conclusion was reached, unfortunately, was not taken into consideration while bringing forward this Bill.

Before coming to some of the provisions of the Bill if I find time, I would like to point out certain aspects of the economics of oil. As the hon. Minister knows fully well, exploration of oil which is more or less primarily entrusted to this autonomous body which has been constituted, is the least important part of oil economics, as I have tried to understand it. Marketing, distribution, transport—what they call the taker service—are really the parts where the price factor is determined. Therefore, if we, at this late stage, try to set up a body more or less to explore in different fields with the aid of geologists and geo-physicists and find oil wherever possible, I think the purpose for which this Commission is set up will not be served. I would like to know,

[Shri Khadilkar]

are we going to set up another Commission for marketing or distribution or for tanker service? Because, in determining the price, these are the factors which really count much more than crude oil itself. This is what my research in this field has led me to believe. Therefore, it is not quite clear to me so far as this Commission is concerned, why its scope is restricted in the Bill.

The hon. Member who opened the debate suggested and I would like to endorse that suggestion that looking to the nature of this industry at this stage, this autonomous body should have much more wider functions than it has taken under that clause. This is my first submission.

Another aspect that was touched and which is equally important when we discuss oil is, some hon. Members asked whether we should take foreign collaboration and at what stage. At the present stage of development and looking to the different processes through which oil has got to go, as I said, exploration of oil is a big gamble as everybody admits. We have very limited resources at our command. We cannot afford as the French did in Sahara and ultimately succeeded and other big concerns did in the Sinai area where a couple of hundred wells were drilled with no results, to take this deep gamble. Another aspect is that our technical know-how is very limited: let us admit it plainly. Today, I know that a 10,000-foot well is completed in a week or ten days by those concerns who have advanced in the field. Our performance is, nearly three months we take and then too, we do not complete the work. I would like to request the hon. Minister, so far as exploration is concerned at different levels, to take it up if foreign collaboration is available. The Soviet Union and Rumania, I know, have made tremendous advance in the field of exploration. So also Western Germany. In Italy also, they have made considerable advance, so far as this part is concerned. Why

not collaborate with these concerns wherein keeping a dominant position, so far as exploration is concerned, so that the country might not be put to a disadvantage? This policy aspect must be very clearly laid down.

My study leads me to the conclusion that because the contract for the rupee company took a long time, we have wasted nearly Rs. 20 crores. If we go this way, then in the coming seven years, we are going to waste another Rs. 100 crores as we did—let me remind my hon. friend in the case of steel. We have wasted money because we have started very late. When we start late, the cost of production of the materials which are absolutely vital for its development goes up, and we are at a disadvantage. At this present juncture when our foreign exchange resources are very limited and technical know-how is very scarce, I do feel that with the help of the Soviet and the Rumanian experts, we could break the international oil monopoly ring, and we could make some headway and definitely proceed further with a little more self-confidence.

I know what is happening in Jwalamukhi. I have tried to understand what the position of oil is from the geophysicists and geologists in this country who have some experience. We should not do a thing merely for the sake of prestige. As I said, we are not here to explore oil in uncharted regions like Kashmir or elsewhere, let us be firm where we have got better potentialities, for instance, in the Bengal Gangetic belt—on all hands it is admitted—or Assam or Cambay. Why not make a concentrated effort in a particular field expeditiously instead of wasting money in regions where results are not likely to be very helpful or where the present position is not very optimistic? This point must also be explained to this House. That is my next submission.

The third thing which is equally important is this. Some hon. Member had said just a little while ago that

we were short of petrol. Perhaps, that statement was due to ignorance. Today, we are in need of crude oil products of a different variety, and we are exporting petrol. Petrol, from the point of view of consumption, even internationally, today, is going down because of the jet age. That apart, in India, our main requirements are crude and kerosene. For this, we have got to spend crores of rupees of foreign exchange. Therefore, while deciding upon priorities and having foreign collaboration, we should consider at what stage we should have it.

In this connection, I would like to point out that—some Members may not like it, but—in economic development, we have got to be objective. My study leads me to this conclusion—and let the hon. Minister also say whatever he has got to say—that because of political reasons, Government decided to have a refinery at Gauhati with a limited capacity. Oil technology, at the present juncture, however, means a certain optimum capacity where you get the maximum results. But Government are having one refinery at Gauhati and another in Bihar. This has resulted in immense loss, so far as the production point of view is concerned. Are we going to determine the location of these things from the point of view of politics, or are we going to look to the needs of the country as a whole? This is another aspect that has to be borne in mind.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I hope Shri Hem Barua is not listening to what the hon. Member says.

Shri Khadilkar: I have told him already; he said that he would smash me. But I cannot help it. This is the position. I would like to know what the hon. Minister's opinion about it is.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: This opinion came a year before.

Shri Khadilkar: So far as foreign collaboration is concerned, if at the stage of marketing or at the stage of distribution, we could get even a small share, then the main headache about price reduction would have been solved and the hon. Minister would have been able to solve that riddle with which he has been struggling for a very long time. Therefore, the suggestion that I have made should be examined, not with an ultra-patriotic attitude, because we cannot afford to take it, if we want quicker development and avoid waste.

So far as these autonomous bodies are concerned, my experience has led me to this conclusion. One hon. Member opposite had pointed out by referring to a Lok Sabha Secretariat report how these autonomous bodies function, and several things were mentioned earlier by him. But, for want of time I could not go into them in detail. My experience is that they are new princely States where the managing directors and the bureaucrats who are controlling the organisation do not even give enough latitude to the technical staff, and that hinders production. I am sure the hon. Minister must have seen the method that is followed in the Soviet Union, where they are making big strides in technological development. If he wants to have a similar development here, he must avoid, while setting up this commission, this kind of a state of affairs where bureaucratisation is rampant and the managing director functions as if he is a dewan of an old State which fortunately we have not got now, but of which we have got the memories.

There is just one last word and I shall finish. So far as technological development is concerned, we have given some attention to it, and we have given some emphasis to it in our Estimates Committee's reports. We need a central institute where we shall be able to train people and

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where oil technological research would be carried on.

I would again appeal to the hon. Minister that he has made a good beginning, but if he wants to reap the benefit of it, then this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee, and the base of this Bill and the functions of this commission should be broadened to meet the requirements of the situation.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): I shall confine my observations to just three points, that too, very briefly.

The first point that I would like to make is that there seems to be a slight confusion about the Bill, to which there has been some reference by my hon friend who spoke earlier. We find from the preamble of the Bill that one of the functions of this commission would be sale of petroleum and petroleum products produced by it. But if we look into the functions as laid down in the Bill, we find that it has not been provided that one of the functions of the commission will be to sell the products that it will be producing from the reservoirs, after exploration. Happily, the Deputy Minister of Law is here, and I would like to point out to him that I do not think that items (e) and (h) of clause 14 which deal with transport and disposal of natural gas and refinery gases produced by the commission or with the performance of any other function which is supplemental, incidental or consequential to any of the functions aforesaid or which may be prescribed, would cover this. The term 'which may be prescribed' would also not cover this, because 'prescribed' must go with the previous items.

There is really a confusion as to how this work of the sale of the products which the commission will be producing from the reservoirs which it would have after prospecting first be done. Would it be entrusted to any agency? That is my second point.

This has also been dealt with by the previous speaker. This should be clarified in the Bill.

The second point to which I should like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is one which pertains to the policy of Government as reflected in the provisions of this Bill. Government have to be congratulated...

Shri K. D. Malaviya: May I point out to the hon. Member that nothing prevents us from making any specific arrangement for sale, although it has not been specifically provided for in items (a) to (h) of clause 14 (2)?

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I am sorry. I would respectfully submit again that when the functions are specifically provided in the clause that deals with the functions, then the last clause which deals with what the Government should prescribe should be read in conjunction with the previous items.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: "In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision"—does this not give us complete freedom to make those provisions?

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I would respectfully submit again that when in the preamble itself where one of the objects is mentioned as sale, and nowhere do we find any provision giving power to the Commission for sale, there is a difficulty. The title is not a part of the Act; it would not be a part of the Act thereto.

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): Is it not contained in clause 14(1)? I am sure Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi is quite familiar with the decision of the Privy Council overruling the Federal Court. The Federal Court proceeded to interpret a similar clause in the manner in which the hon. Member views this clause. But the Privy Council said that what you have got to see is the content of the general clause. Here sub-clause (2) merely gives particular instances of the general power which

has been given I think the decision of the Privy Council was in Shivnath Banerjee's case

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Time is short and so I cannot argue this point. But I wish to draw the attention of the hon Minister to this. My feeling is that this needs looking into. It would have been much better if these powers had been entrusted to the Commission specifically and clearly in the provisions.

The second point, to which I was just referring, is about the policy of Government as reflected in the provisions of the Bill. The functions of the Government are not limited to exploration, production and functions incidental of this Commission alone. I would draw attention to the fact that we have already a wholly government-owned and governmentally managed private limited company known as the Indian Refineries Limited with an authorised capital of Rs 30 crores incorporated on 20th August 1958. That is running two refineries. One of the functions of this commission too is refining. How is there to be co-ordination and co-operation? Would it not have been better if the ambit and purview of the Commission had been enlarged at least to bring the two refineries in the public sector within the supervision of the Commission?

I believe the Estimates Committee have recommended a statutory corporation for the purpose of removing those bottlenecks which were being found in the working of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. Certainly that was the objective. But when a Bill is being brought here, it should be in a consolidated form taking a long range view of things. Particularly, we have already got certain refineries run by Government in the public sector dealing with exploration. We have got the Indo-Stanvac project where we have made a contribution of about Rs 12 crores. Of course, it has failed upto the fifth test. All the same, it has got an area

of about 10,000 square miles as concession area for exploration. For the purpose of co-operation and supervision, the Bill should have been enlarged to cover the Indo-Stanvac project also where we have got an investment of nearly Rs 12 crores. Then again, we have existing refineries where there has been some assistance and some concessions given. So my submission is that we should have a long range policy in a Bill of this kind. I hope Government will look into this.

My third point relates to the working of the Commission. I congratulate Government on the facts and figures given and the progress which the Commission has made, particularly in the Jwalamukhi area in the Kangra district where the operations have been very successful. As regards Hoshiarpur, I have been told that it has not been successful. It was the expectation of people round about that it would be successful because of the indication of oil seepage there. I would beg of the Minister to look into it and see if there is no possibility of further exploration without wastage of money.

I am glad the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is doing a lot in those areas. It has started a training school for technicians, where 20 students are being trained. It has sent many people for training outside. It has sent trainees to the French Petroleum Company. It has sent some people to the Assam Oil Company also for training. The area where Jwalamukhi is situated, the Kangra area, is the most backward area in Punjab or, for that matter, northern India. I would only say that some encouragement should be given to the local backward people in this matter. Not one—I am subject to correction—has been taken from that area either for training here or for being sent abroad. I would suggest that that point should be considered. You will appreciate, and the House will appreciate, how much heart-burning it creates in the area when there is such a good development taking place but the

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhad:]

local inhabitants are not participants thereof. They are only working as ordinary labourers—no more and no further. I hope Government and the Commission that would be set up will give consideration to the claims of the people who are there so that they will not feel that their area is being exploited and the country is being benefited but they are not being benefited. They feel that they should be benefited immediately and not ultimately alone.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I think by now it has emerged very clearly that the general principle of establishing a corporation for speedy and vigorous exploration and exploitation of the nation's oil resources is acceptable. I am also inclined to believe that it is very necessary for the purpose of the corporation that there should be a plan prepared well in advance for the purposes of survey, drilling and production and that red-tape should, as far as possible, be eliminated.

A Commission which frames its own budget lays down its own plans of exploration and exploitation and has a budget not dependent upon political vicissitudes is generally likely to make good its aim. Definite responsibility will be fixed on such a corporation. While we readily give the status of a corporation to his Commission, I might as well give a friendly warning to the hon. Minister that this House would be very jealously watching the performance of this body and will call it to account at any time it likes.

I am not, however, quite satisfied with the composition of the Commission. It has been laid down that not less than three members shall constitute the Commission. Of course, that means the maximum number is not prescribed. I think it should have been laid down that not less than seven members should constitute the Commission. Of these, one should be the Chairman. Then there should

be a technical member who should be a geologist, then another technical member in exclusive charge of equipment, then a third technical member in charge of operations only, then a fourth member in charge of finances, a fifth in charge of administration and personnel and there should be a sort of vice-Chairman or any other member who will look after what is the most important side of the Commission, namely, the commercial side, where it deals with fixing prices, laying down the price structure, dealing with distribution etc.

I think unless the Commission divides its functions in this manner, there is likelihood of one member being handicapped by overwork and not being able to look to the major and important details of his office. If there are only three members and if one is absent on inspection and the other is ill, I do not see how the Commission can function with one member only. The functions, as you will see, have been laid down in the Bill. They are of a wide and variegated character including geological survey. Exploration of petroleum in itself is a huge task requiring to be done by a huge department. That is one function of the Commission. I think unless it is placed in charge of a separate member, sufficient justice may not be done to it. Then drilling operations are a very major function. That again requires to be placed in the exclusive charge of another technical member. With regard to the sale of petroleum I do not know whether any policy has been so far prescribed, but that also requires the entire attention of one member.

15 hrs.

As to research programme I am sure this Commission will not have sufficient resources to spend much on research. It is a very important part of exploration. But I submit that the Commission of 3 is far too small. And I do not know whether the hon. Minister-in-charge has done so simply with a view to economy. A sum of a few

thousand rupees spent on the salary of a few more members is likely to yield very handsome returns

There is one point about expenditure. It is said that capital expenditure involving more than Rs 30 lakhs should not be undertaken by the Commission of its own accord. I am inclined to give the Commission greater latitude in this matter because in a matter of oil exploration Rs 30 lakhs is not such a big figure, but there is a possibility that the Commission will be wise enough to split its one scheme into 3 or 4 schemes and see that each scheme does not exceed Rs 30 lakhs. That way this particular provision can well be circumvented. I would, therefore, favour a straightway authority being given to the Commission that no scheme which is under Rs 1 crore should require further sanction or further formalities from the Government or from the House.

May I point out that so far as the Electricity Act is concerned, there is a figure of Rs 1 crore has been laid down. Any project which involves capital expenditure exceeding Rs 1 crore only requires additional sanction. The same formula might be applied here.

With regard to capital structure, the question of allocation that is how all capital expenditure already incurred by the existing Commission is to be passed on to the new statutory body is very important. May I point out that this thing is going to raise a controversy. When the State Electricity Boards were formed, similar provisions were also incorporated in the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. Today we find that the Bombay State Electricity Board is quarrelling with the State Government because the Government wants to pass off as capital and assets such items as have been found to be useless. There is a quarrel as to what part of the capital structure will be treated as loan and what part will be treated as capital.

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and on what part there will be interest charged

All these things remain indefinite even in this Bill. If greater attention were paid to this, it would have been possible to evolve a formula as a result of which the capital structure of the Commission could have been placed on a more equitable basis and the danger of friction could have been avoided between the Commission and the Central Government.

So far as the borrowing powers of the Commission are concerned, I am not in favour of permitting the Commission to step into the money market independently and try to borrow. Without Government guarantee it is bound to borrow at higher rates of interest and its loans are likely to be of a sizable magnitude. In fact, it may go in for a loan of as much as Rs 5 crores. That is likely to spoil the money market because without Government guarantee they would have to quote a higher rate of interest and the pitch will be queered for Central and State Governments when they enter the money market. Therefore, I would have liked that the Central Government should borrow on behalf of the Commission and pass on the necessary amount to it.

No ceiling is prescribed on the borrowing powers of the Commission. In all such cases where Corporations are authorised to enter the money market, a ceiling is prescribed. That is done in the case of the Bombay Municipal Corporation that it cannot borrow more than so many times its revenue. It is also done in England by the State Electricity Council where, of course, the ceiling prescribed is fantastic, round about £1800 million. Apart from that, some ceiling should have been prescribed here.

With regard to the Budget it has to be presented to the Central Government. There are safeguards and clauses regarding reappropriation.

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

think these clauses regarding reappropriation are going to hamper in a free use of surplus balances under one head for the purposes of a different head. I think this also requires to be more carefully looked into.

There is also an obligation for the preparation of annual accounts, the balance-sheet and the profit and loss account. But a very important thing in which we are very much interested is the question of parliamentary control. It is a very wide issue which intrigues us all. A balance has to be struck between crippling supervision of Parliament and no supervision at all. Under the Bill, only the annual report is to be placed before Parliament. I ask why should not the annual financial statement also? Why should it be only the annual report which may contain only a great many photographs of the hon. Minister performing the opening ceremony of the drilling operations or something like that? No real substance may be passed on to us. I have seen such reports.

As has been done in the case of the Electricity Act, it should be provided that when this report is placed on the Table, there should also be an establishment schedule along with it and there should be a financial statement, and the proposed plans of the Commission for the ensuing year should be placed. In the Electricity Act it has been provided that the State Government shall place these things before the House and that the Electricity Board shall take into consideration any comments made on the said statements in the State Legislature. On the same lines, why can we not incorporate here also that the said Commission shall also take account of the comments made by Parliament? This is a very important thing which imposes an obligatory duty on the Commission to take note of the comments of the Members of this House.

One last point. Of course, the liability of the Commission to pay taxes is there. But I should like to know whether the Commission intends at any future time to make any contribution to the general revenues such as the Railways do. I am inclined to think that we should accept the principle that whenever we create a statutory corporation, not only it should pay taxes but, like the Railways, it should make a contribution to the general revenues.

Apart from that, I am also inclined to believe that the House should accept the principle that this Commission should be treated as a utility concern and the prices of products and services which they sell should be prescribed by the House or limited under some sort of arrangement.

It is not also clear as to what will be the control on prices which this House will exercise. These are things which require to be considered.

I understand that this Bill is in the nature of an experiment. It is all right so far as the main principle is concerned. But there are many other clauses which may require to be amended in the light of the experience that we gain.

Why I welcome this Bill is that we are not only short of kerosene oil and other products for domestic consumption, but, far more important to my mind is the question of oil for purposes of national defence. If this Commission is in a position to expand our oil resources and give us what we want, I think, history will record that today was a red-letter day in the annals of our nation and also a great stage in the history of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, before we proceed with the next business—I think this comes to an end now—may I plead that in view of the importance of the subject—I am sorry I could

not bring it to your notice earlier because I was on duty elsewhere, on House duty and not private duty—We would like the Chair to extend the general consideration stage, when it comes up again at a later stage?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I am sorry. The hon. Member was not....

Shri Jaipal Singh: At a later stage, not now, I desire that this House should have a wider and greater opportunity to have a general discussion on this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been extended once and then again a second time. Therefore, it would not be possible for me to extend it.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Now, I am not asking you to extend it now, but when it comes again.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am most grateful to the House for having warmly accepted the ideas and principles behind this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue on Monday. We will now take up the other discussion

15-16 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF NATIONAL COAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Shri Rameshwar Tandia (Sikar): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the National Coal Development Corporation for the year 1957-58, laid on the Table of the House on the 17th February, 1959."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to congratulate the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel as well as the Chairman and the managing director of the National Coal Development Corporation for bringing out their report for the year 1957-58 in

which they have mentioned all the problems. They have also stated frankly about the drawbacks and difficulties in the past year. This Corporation was set up as a private limited company in September 1956 and this is its second report. The progress made in these one and a half years is not bad. In 1955-56 the coal output in these 11 collieries taken over by the Corporation was 29 lakh tons. It rose to 31.8 lakh tons in 1956-57 and 33.57 lakh tons in 1957-58. From the working of the first six months of 1958-59, it seems that the production will go up to 35 lakh tons in that year. It is not bad. Apart from this they are planning to raise up their production by investigating new coal mines for which they are working at present and when all that comes it seems that they will approach the target of 10 million tons.

But it is not very encouraging to look at the profit and loss account and the balance sheet. The total amount of gross capital is about Rs. 8 crores. Apart from that there is a reserve of about one crore of rupees. So, it all comes to Rs. 9 crores. The total profit is shown as Rs. 30 lakhs and the net profit, Rs. 11 lakhs. A development rebate of Rs. 10 lakhs has been given and so the profit remains at about a lakh of rupees. If we calculate interest at the rate of six per cent that will come to about Rs. 54 lakhs. So, actually it is a loss of about Rs. 53 lakhs. Why is the profit so low? They have given some reasons that on account of the four bad collieries—two are very bad—they could not make much profit. But for them, there would have been a profit of another Rs. 35 lakhs—that is what they say. Two collieries in Giridih have lost over Rs. 5.64 crores in about 20 years. This is a big loss to the Exchequer. A report on these collieries shows that there might be some difficult mines. But it would appear that the output per man shift is less than half of what is in the private collieries in Jharia, both good and bad colliery fields. It is about

[Shri Rameshwar Tanti]

one-third of that when compared to another State colliery not far off, namely, Bokaro. The output per man shift in 1955 in Giridih was 17 tons as against 37 tons in Jharia or 46 tons in Bokaro. The average annual output per worker in Giridih was 46 tons as against 106 tons in Jharia and 127 tons in Bokaro. Besides the percentage of abstention was also as high as 29.30 in Giridih as against 13.13 in Jharia and 17.11 in Bokaro. That shows that there is some mismanagement or bad management in these collieries and the excuse is given that they are difficult collieries but the coal there is good and if we abandon it, the private sector would not exploit it as it would not get any profit and so it will go waste. I would ask whether the Ministry had tried to bring some foreign expert or our own expert to find out whether the losses can be reduced to some extent or they may at least be run on no-profit-no-loss basis. If it is necessary there is no harm in asking some expert coal mining managing agents to give their opinion as to whether they can be improved. For instance, take the results of some of the private coal mines. The Bengal Collieries with a capital of Rs. 120 lakhs and a hedging of 24 lakh tons—15 per cent of the capital of the Corporation—have shown a gross profit of 73 lakhs in 1955, Rs. 61 lakhs in 1954. In the same way, another colliery, Kathar-Jharia, a smaller coalmine with a production of 3 lakh tons of coal, have made a profit of Rs. 12.50 lakhs in 1956 and Rs. 11 lakhs in 1955. We can see other coalmines also. I do not want to take time. For instance, the East India coal mines are doing very well.

It is true that some collieries are bad. If a particular colliery had lost over Rs. 5 crores in 20 years, something should be done about it. There may be difficult mines. If the profit of the other collieries are put by these collieries, all the profit would be wiped out. It is not a healthy sign.

The private coal mines are the major producers. Just now out of 38 million tons, the public sector produces about 3.5 million tons and the private sector, about 35 million tons. But I do not know whether it is right or wrong. We have to achieve a target of 60 million tons at the end of the Second Plan—15 million tons from State-owned collieries and 45 million tons from the private collieries. But the private people say that they are not getting the same facilities as the State-owned collieries get regarding wagons or other things. I may point out that it is all the same for the Government whether the production is in the private sector or public sector. But if two types of facilities are given, they could not compete and they will not be in a position to play their part.

In the end, Sir, I will say that it is good to keep good relations with the labour. It is good that they are investigating new coal mines. They have arrived at an agreement with the Russians to explore the Korba coal mines and other coal mines, and we hope that we will reach our target of 10 million tons in the public sector by the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the National Coal Development Corporation for the year 1957-58, laid on the Table of the House on the 17th February, 1959"

Now, should we have some time limit for the speeches? May I just have an idea as to how many hon. Members want to participate in this debate? There are only four hon. Members who want to participate. Let us have 15 minutes for each hon. Member.

Shri T. R. Vittal Rao (Khammam):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are considering today the Second Annual Report of the National Coal Development Corporation. Actually, in this time we should have taken into consideration the Third Annual Report of the National Coal Development Corporation.

I have to make a few observations about the working and functioning of this National Coal Development Corporation. The success of this Corporation will also encourage us about the extension and expansion of public sector in various industries.

In the very beginning, I want to say about the Board of Directors that has been constituted. It is very unfortunate that for mining which is a highly technical subject, during the year 1957-58, the period for which the report relates, there has not been a single technical man on the Board of Directors. I recognise the fact that this mistake has been rectified in the year 1960 by appointing a technical man on the Board. But that is not enough. Even the Managing Director of the National Coal Development Corporation today happens to be an ICS official. Sir, this is purely a technical subject. Other corporations and companies in the public sector have rectified this mistake. For instance, in the Hindustan Shipyard the Managing Director today is a technical person. In the Hindustan Aircraft Factory where there used to be an ICS official the Managing Director today happens to be one technically qualified. Therefore, I would urge that on the Board of Directors there should be a preponderance of technical people, not these ICS officials who know nothing about the technical working of the mines.

The production of the National Coal Development Corporation has been rather very disappointing. We have only raised, during the period to which the report relates, 3.5 million tons. In the Second Plan period the public sector has been allocated 15

million tons and the private sector 45 million tons. During the debates here on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, we were always told that we are well set for achieving this target. But this figure of 3.5 million tons does not take us anywhere.

Sir, the very organisation of the National Coal Development Corporation reflects little of planning and little of organisation. I recognise the fact that exploration, opening of new mines and raising of coal from new mines is time-consuming. But we have got old mines also in the National Coal Development Corporation. We could have stepped up the production by accelerating the pace of work in those old collieries while preliminary work with regard to new collieries is going on. That is how we could have made up for the time-lag in raising coal from the new collieries.

But what has happened? For instance, take the case of the Korba coalfields. We are to raise 2 to 3 million tons a year by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. The target has been slashed. We were told that we are going in a very big way with regard to the starting of open-cast mining in this area. But suddenly we have given it up. And what is happening today? We are awaiting the project report from the Soviet experts with regard to the Korba coalfields. What has happened to Bistampur-Jhilmili? That has been given up. We were expecting to raise nearly 2 to 3 million tons from this. Why has it been given up? It is because the railways are not expected to lay the new rail link by the end of 1960-1961.

Coal is an important raw material for any factory. One has to be very careful while planning for coal. We are told that this reduction in the target in respect of Korba coalfields is going to be made up by increasing the target at Bhurkunda and Saunda.

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

collieries. What is happening there? They say that coal has been exposed and at any time we can raise as much coal as we want, but today we are not raising because one of our sidings has not come up. Enough coal is there but we cannot raise it because a railway siding has not come up. What planning is this? Is this the way that we organise the coal industry? Is this the way that our public sector has to function? Sir, we have hardly 1½ years to go before the Plan period comes to an end. If you take some energetic steps, even now we can do it.

I find that even such simple measures like having a third shift at Bokaro has not been taken. When I was there in the month of September last year I was told that the inspector has not permitted the use of an aerial ropeway which transports coal from the Bokaro and Kargali coalfields to the washery plants. What are the grounds? They are not getting permission simply because the netting under the aerial ropeway was not done. That is a very simple thing. Whenever there is an aerial ropeway which passes through places of habitation or roads it is common that a wire netting has to be provided. But that has not been done. What does this prove? This clearly proves that the National Coal Development authorities are not serious in the task they are entrusted with.

Again, we are told that the Kargali Washery could not go into commission on the appointed date due to some difficulty. I do not know when the rated capacity of 550 tons per hour will be reached and whether we will be able to keep up our supplies to Bhilai and Rourkela steel plants when they go in for full capacity.

I shall now refer to a few points about the working conditions at these coalfields. When these collieries were under the Railways, the entire staff had the Railway service condi-

tions. When they were transferred to the Government they got the Government service conditions. Today they do not know what service conditions they have got. No rules have been framed yet. There is no proper regulation of service conditions in this National Coal Development Corporation. The National Coal Development Corporation has been in existence for nearly more than two years but yet the conditions of service have not been finalised. There are nearly 20,000 to 22,000 people working in the coal fields and the quarters are being constructed at a very slow rate. There are quarters in which these miners will have to live but they are unfit for human habitation. Look at the pace of construction of quarters for the miners. Only 740 were constructed during the year 1957-58 and 1,400 during the year 1958-59. I do not know when our miners will get proper housing which they richly deserve because their nature of work is arduous and hazardous.

Then, by shifting of the Coal Board and other staff from Calcutta to Ranchi, though they have taken up to some extent the construction of quarters, the staff are without housing and the staff who are working in Ranchi are undergoing considerable difficulties with regard to housing. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to draw the attention of the Corporation to the need for speedy construction of the quarters.

With regard to promotions, I am told there are no proper rules regulating promotions. A supervisor, a graduate from the Jadavpur University, was appointed in a washery. He was sent to Japan for training in the washing of coal, and suddenly a raw graduate from the university has been brought and made the assistant engineer, whereas this person who is more qualified than the young engineer still continues to be a supervisor. Similarly, with regard to promotions in the Corporation, there are some cases which I think should be seriously

locked into either by the Ministry or the National Coal Development Corporation.

Regarding water supply, the question of water supply for the workers at Bokaro and Kargali coal fields has been hanging for a very long time. A Bombay engineer was brought in. He was asked to give a plan and he submitted a plan. Two years or more have elapsed since he submitted the plan but the water supply programme has not yet been taken up. I do not know when this is going to be taken up. Water is very essential for human beings and for these workers as well. I do not know when the whole programme would come through.

Looking into the financial aspect of the whole thing, we see that production does not bear any relation to the total money spent on the coal fields. The books show that the capital invested along with other things comes to nearly Rs. 17 crores. The experts on coal industry have always stated that for raising a ton of coal in a virgin coal field, Rs 30 to Rs. 40 are required for being invested as capital. Calculating in this way, at least on a very conservative estimate, we should have raised about a little over four million tons in these coal fields, but what are our raisings? It is just three million tons odd. That means we have raised one million tons less than what we have invested for. That again means we have spent nearly Rs. 4 crores extra on raising coal. I understand and I quite realise there are old collieries like Giridih where we have been incurring losses. The question whether the Giridih coal fields could be worked or not was gone into by a technical committee and the committee said that those coal mines have got very good resources of coking coal and that efforts should be made to continue the work in those coal fields. They have also suggested various methods for increasing the output in those fields. The Government took considerable time for arriving at a decision on the recommendations made by that

technical committee. On that committee there was a technical man from the Corporation, one engineer, another from the Singareni collieries and a third from the private sector, the Shaw Wallace Company. These three people have unanimously recommended that these coal fields should be worked and they have suggested various methods by which the losses incurred at the coal mines could be reduced. They have suggested one simple thing like having a larger tub there instead of having the small tub. They said that larger tubs should be used for transporting coal from under ground to the surface. They said that tubs of 45 c. ft. should be used. But what happened to the recommendation? When I met the superintendent of the coal mines last year I asked him what happened to that recommendation. He said, "we have ordered in a private firm for the manufacture of this bigger tub." Then, what happened? The quota of iron and steel that was given to the Corporation was asked to be delivered to the private firm. The Controller of Iron and Steel refused to do so. Firstly, it is a mistake for those people to have placed orders on a private firm when there is a very nice workshop at Giridih where they could have manufactured these things. I asked whether it was not possible for them to manufacture them—these larger tubs—at the workshop there. He said it could be manufactured. Then I asked who placed the orders with the private firm. He said, "I do not know. Perhaps it was done by somebody sitting in the National Coal Development Corporation".

There are three Chief Mining Engineers in this Corporation sitting in Darbhanga House at Ranchi. A mining engineer should be on the field. One is said to be in charge of Korba and another in charge of the old collieries and the third is said to be doing some matters relating to staff and other things. These people should go to the coal fields, and their place of work should be there. Here, there are managing directors and a

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

host of others—Deputy General Manager and others—who could look after this work. Therefore, I fail to understand this state of affairs.

Then, the National Coal Development Corporation has been receiving greater help from the Government agencies like the Indian Bureau of Mines with regard to exploration and proving of deposits, and also from the Geological Survey of India. The Corporation has received so much help whereas the results that have been shown are not commensurate with the amount of assistance that has been given to it.

We were urging on the Government that with a view to conserve coal and with a view to properly utilise the coal reserves in our country, the coal mines as a whole should be nationalised. Therefore, it was very essential for the Government, who are going to extend the public sector, to show a very good result while working this Corporation. But unfortunately they have failed to do so. Cannot these mistakes be rectified? They could be easily rectified. In coal, I am all for experts' help from various parts of the country, but I cannot understand one thing. In coal mining our engineers have been doing work for the last 40 to 50 years. Coal has been raised from our coal fields since the past 60 years. But even to this day, we have to go in for the help of foreign experts for raising coal. I do not mind it, you are getting help from the Soviet experts and I welcome it. It is very good. But you should have planned your programme in such a way that you could have kept up yearly targets. In the various consultative committee meetings since 1956 we have been urging upon the Government to give the targets coal field-wise and that the report should give the targets coal field-wise from year to year. But then finally, it is seen that not a single recommendation has been adhered to. I say that there should not be a slashing down or a downward revi-

sion of our targets in the public sector. Even to-day, if proper assistance is given to Singareni collieries, we can raise the output from 5 lakhs to 7 lakhs tons, over and above the target laid for the second Five Year Plan. But I do not know why the Government is hesitant, because we have got vast coal fields in that area. The Singareni Collieries Company have got technical staff and they would be able to increase the coal output. The only thing they want is release of foreign exchange and some financial assistance from the Central Government.

So, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to consider the observations that we have made and see that we raise whatever has been allotted for the public sector for the second Plan period, without revising the target, downwards.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is the second annual report of the National Coal Development Corporation. Its performance during the last two years has not been very satisfactory. Of course, it has been able to improve the production as also the financial aspect of the old collieries which were owned by the Railway Board and which were incurring losses year after year. Still they are running at a loss, but the loss has come down.

I think the Government should take some definite decision on the Giridih collieries. As far as my recollection goes, the coal in these two collieries is of very good quality and so the last bit of coal should be extracted. The Railway Board was incurring an annual loss of Rs. 50 lakhs; the loss has now come down to Rs. 35 lakhs. If, considering the quality of this coal, this has to be extracted, this loss should somehow be made good by the Government and it should not be put on the accounts of this Corporation. (Interruption). If in the ultimate national interest, the Giridih collieries are still to be worked then the Government should devise some means as to how this loss

could be otherwise made good, either by increasing the price or by subsidising. This Corporation should not be made to bear this loss

Some years ago this matter was discussed and I collect apart from the collieries being very old, there were some other aspects contributing to the loss. There were some surplus labour and there was also something about the ration that was being distributed to this labour. Now that the Coal Development Corporation is expanding its work, I think the surplus labour can easily be provided work in some other colliery. The Giridih collieries should no longer be saddled with the surplus labour and the consequent loss.

The performance of this corporation should be judged primarily from the point of view of its production. The target for the public sector in the Second Plan was extra 12 million tons, out of which this corporation was to produce 10 million tons or so. But during these three years, it has been able to produce over its original 3 million tons only about 3.5 million tons or something like that. So, naturally there will be some suspicion and misgiving about the capacity of the public sector to fulfil the target of 12 million tons.

Repeatedly the hon. Minister gave the assurance to this House that the public sector would be able to reach that target. I do not know whether he is still so optimistic about the future performance of this corporation and also the other undertakings in the public sector in collaboration with the Andhra Government. The position should be made quite clear. If it is not possible, then at least to meet the requirements of coal for the industrial and other development of the country, the private sector should be given permission to increase their production. Though the private sector was doing quite well in the first two years of the Plan, their performance in the third year was not as good as in the first two years. The hon. Minister should check

up with the public and private sectors whether the target of 60 million tons would be achieved in this Plan period. Also, more important than this is the factor whether both the public and private sectors would be in a position to produce 100 million tons during the Third Plan period. That is perhaps the most important factor that has to be decided by the Government in collaboration with the two sectors.

Coming to this Corporation, I think Government should not confuse nationalisation with bureaucratisation. Repeatedly mention has been made in this House about the composition of this Corporation or of any other corporation. On several occasions, I have also mentioned this aspect, but still this Corporation continues to be managed by Government officials with only two non-officials, I think. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the composition of the U.K. National Coal Board. The Act was passed in 1946 and the relevant section says

"The Chairman and other members of the Board shall be appointed by the Minister of Fuel and Power from amongst persons appearing to him to be qualified as having had experience of and having shown capacity in industrial or financial matters, applied science and administration and organisation of workers."

I think a similar criterion should be adopted by our Government also while selecting the members for the board of any corporation or any industrial undertaking in the public sector.

Just a few minutes ago, we were discussing another Undertaking, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. The Bill was before us, but there also no mention was made about the qualifications of the members of that Commission. I think this is a very important factor. There is no Bill behind this Coal Development Corporation, but I think the Minister should make a drastic change in the composition of the board of this Corporation. It

[Shri A. C. Guha]

should be definitely manned by persons who have knowledge of this industry. I have nothing personal against any of these gentlemen in this board or the managing director. But still, I cannot forget the fact that the present managing director was engaged in the Home Department for about 8 years, tackling law and order and personnel matters, but suddenly he has been put in charge of coal production. By the time he gets some knowledge about this, he will be transferred as was the case with his predecessor and somebody else will be put there. So, we cannot expect that the Corporation will function efficiently so far as the technical side is concerned. From page 7 of the annual report we find "a system of cost accounting on the commercial pattern is being introduced". Now, in the third year of a commercial enterprise they are just thinking of introducing the commercial accounting system. Then it is stated:

"mining engineers have been relieved of a great deal of extraneous works, civilian construction and management of stores so that they will be able to give more attention to the mining operations."

The previous speaker has just now mentioned the same thing. Mining engineers have been appointed but they are wasting their time in office work, in management of stores and in the administrative works and their work in the mines have been neglected. No commercial undertaking would have allowed this sort of thing except one working under the set up of things as in this Corporation.

Another criterion for judging the achievements of this Corporation will be the cost of production and the per capita production. I think the cost of production in this Corporation is higher than in the private sector. It has got more mechanised devices than in the private sector. The collieries that are now being opened up are equipped with up-to-date machinery. So the cost of production

should rather be less than in the old collieries where manual labour is the main factor in producing coal. Then, because of the mechanised devices of producing coal the per capita production should also be higher. But there also I think this Corporation has not as yet shown any achievement.

I wish again to refer to the composition of the Board and mention some other matters in this connection. I think quite a number of meetings of the board are being held in New Delhi and not in Ranchi. Will the hon. Minister just tell the House how many of the meetings of the board have been held in Delhi? I am sure, the members of the boards who are all busy officers, cannot get the necessary time to go through the agenda, or pay due attention to the agenda, that was placed before them in those meetings. That also would indicate that this board should be composed of persons who would always be available. So, some of the members of the board should be whole-time members and not part-time members as at present. Now only the Managing Director is the whole-time man. I think there should be some technical directors who will be whole-time members along with the Managing Director. At least two or three of them should be whole-time men.

In the articles of association I find certain clauses to authorise the undertaking of work of a capital nature subject to the condition that all cases involving a capital expenditure exceeding Rs. 20 lakhs shall be referred to the President for this approval before authorisation. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us how many such cases were referred to the President, that is to say, to the Central Government and how long each case took for disposal by the Central Government. I am sure there would not have been expeditious disposal in any of these cases. In many other matters also the board has not the necessary autonomy to function as an autonomous body.

Then another curious article in the memorandum says that the board has the power, subject to approval by the President, to give to any person employed by the Corporation a commission on profits on any particular business transaction. So, it appears without the permission of the President, this Corporation cannot employ anybody as selling agent or purchase agent on the basis of some commission. For every such small thing the Corporation has to approach the President for his permission. In that case, I am sure every case will be delayed by a few months.

When we are thinking of having an autonomous body we should allow it to function as an autonomous body. First of all, the board of this Corporation is composed, practically fully, by officials. Even then these officials have not been given proper authority to take certain decisions in any important matters. They have to refer them to the Government. The Secretary of the Ministry, sitting as the Chairman of the Board, has to refer some decisions of the Board to the Ministry and then he, as Secretary to the Ministry, will decide the matter. This is an absurd position and no autonomous body can function in this way. We entrust a corporate body with certain functions, that corporate body should be allowed to function properly with full autonomy.

I would say that one or two members of the board—at least one member—should be given financial authority. And he will approach the Minister direct only in cases where he has any point of disagreement with the board. Financial scrutiny can also be done by audit and by the Auditor-General. But there should be administrative autonomy and flexibility in the Corporation. Otherwise, I am sure the Corporation will not be able to fulfil the target that has been set before it.

Then I come to the Korba fields. Admittedly, the progress there is slow. It has been mentioned in the Report that "the progress has been compara-

tively slow". What has been mentioned later on on page 12, second column, is still more disquieting. It is stated there:

"The Russian teams have been in the country and have made necessary investigations after examining the data supplied to them. The next stage, after they have further examined the material supplied to them is for an Indian team of Technical Officers to proceed to the USSR to collaborate with them in drawing up the final plans. The necessary equipment for the schemes is to be supplied by the USSR later."

I think this Korba field is to produce 1.6 million tons of coal during the second Plan period. But by the time this field will be in a position to produce any coal I think Second Plan period will be over. Similarly, in other fields also I find there is much scope for improvement in the working of this Corporation.

As regards Korba field it has been mentioned that the railway sidings for the quarry and inclines were expected to be completed by December 1958. I do not know whether these have been completed. In other fields at least in 7 or 8 fields also the production has been delayed in view of the railway siding not being put up. This has been mentioned by my friend also who preceded me. This only shows the lack of coordination between the different departments of this Corporation. If the field is going to be ready for producing coal, I think simultaneously the railway siding should be available for removing the coal.

In this Annual Report I find a number of audit objections, some of which are of a serious nature. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to item Nos. 6 and 8. Audit objection No. 6 is about sundry debtors. It says:

"In the absence of necessary details, we have not been able to

[Shri A. C. Guha]

verify the classification of the figures for Sundry Debtors into:

Secured .. Rs. 2,14,412/-

Unsecured but
considered good .. Rs. 1,46,05,608/-."

16 hrs.

Then audit objection No. 8 is regarding Book Debts as taken over from the State Collieries—Rs. 46,99,161. An Audit objection in the Annual Report of any company is not a rare thing or an unusual thing, but the Audit objections given here, I think, are in number magnitude and nature are unusual for any good company working on a commercial basis

Then, certain profit has been shown, but I do not know whether full provision for depreciation has been made. It has been mentioned here that Rs. 18,97,548 have been provided for depreciation, but I am not sure—I have my own doubts—whether this is the full amount of depreciation as should have been shown on the fixed assets of the Corporation. I think this matter also should be looked into

I think, I have nothing more to say. The only thing that I like to say is that I hope this Corporation will improve and the position and the nature of the Corporation will also improve. If necessary, requisite amendment in the articles of association should also be made so that the Corporation can function properly as an autonomous body. When we create an autonomous body, it should be allowed to function as an autonomous body. It should not have the worst of both the worlds. It has the defects of a Government Department and also it has not the benefit of an autonomous body. So, that position should be changed. I think the hon. Minister will make sure that the public sector will be able to produce the additional 12 million tons of coal that was fixed for the public sector and that it will be possible for the public sector and this Corporation to undertake the

responsibility for the necessary quantity of coal for the Third Plan period.

I can admit that during the first two years a colliery cannot show much achievement. The performance of the Corporation in the first two years should not be taken so rigidly as an indication of the performance in the ensuing years. But still during these two years it should have shown better results as regards performance and as regards co-ordination and planning. If the colliery is ready to produce coal the siding is not there; if the siding is there the colliery is not ready to produce coal. That position should not have been there. Lack of co-ordination should be removed. It should be better managed so that the necessary target may be achieved by this Corporation

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I very much wish that I could join my hon friend, Shri Tania, in congratulating the National Coal Development Corporation for its work, but in its report there is nothing which encourages me to congratulate it. We want that all these undertakings should work more efficiently so that we have more production in relation to the private enterprise and more and more undertakings are taken up by the public sector for the good of the country. At the same time, when we are in the midst of discussing the Third Plan, we should also be able through these public undertakings to let the country achieve economic ends, that is, that these undertakings should also be able to give us profits for the capital formation in this country

From the first and second reports that are before us, we find that during this period that this Corporation has been working, it has not fulfilled the purpose for which it was established. The Planning Commission stated that these collieries which are being managed departmentally, should be under a corporation, for the obvious purpose of more efficient production

As has been pointed out by the previous speakers, it would be seen that the present composition of the Corporation is nothing but a change in name. The same departmental personnel are there dominating this Corporation all through. I do not know whether it is not time for the Minister to consider replacing of these I-Can-Serve officers—I.C.S. I can serve anywhere you put me, any post. Wherever they may be working, these persons are considered suitable to carry on any type of work, whether it is technical or otherwise. This is what is happening here. For that reason, this Corporation has failed to fulfil the purpose for which it was established. Because, out of nine, I find there are five I.C.S. people in this Board.

From the production point of view also, it would be seen that out of 12 million tons that are expected from the public sector organised on behalf of this Corporation, so far, only 5.8 million tons have been achieved, that is, including the private colliery which has been taken over. This is not an encouraging figure. Because, it will be found that 3.5 million tons out of this come from the old State collieries. There, the target was for an increase of 0.5 million tons. They seem to be satisfied that during these 3½ years, they have been able to reach 0.44 million tons. I do not know whether this figure could not have been increased, and whether any effort was made to step up this production.

Then, again, if you take up the new mines that they have taken during this period, only 0.2 million tons have been achieved. Whereas they expect to get 10 million tons by the end of the Second Plan period, I do not know how they are going to achieve this. Only 1½ years are left and I do not think it will at all be possible. Anticipating that, they have indicated in the report some of the difficulties. One of the difficulties is railway lines and railway sidings as also power availability. It has been indicated in this report that they are expecting greater power difficulties in

the year 1959-60—current year—from the D.V.C., so far as the Bihar coal fields are concerned. I want to know what steps were taken previously. Was this taken into consideration at that time? They also say as regards the Central India coal fields that there is likely to be serious difficulties in power supply as it seems doubtful whether the projects for the supply of power to this area would materialise during the current Plan period. Now, they are giving us warnings; because they have failed to reach the target of production, they have so managed to give us a report as to put the blame on others rather than on themselves. When this target was fixed, certainly, these other factors were also taken into consideration, such as the railway facilities, the availability of power etc. If we compare the position here with the performance of private collieries, we find that they also are experiencing the same difficulties, they also complain of transport, they also complain of insufficiency of power and so on, but according to the report itself, the private sector has been able, during these years, not only to reach the target, but probably will be able to over-reach the target of 10 million tons. In the year 1958, they have been able to achieve 39.50 million tons. So, it does seem that either the people who are on this board are inefficient, or they do not know anything, or they do not have the time to go into the details and secure the efficient running of these mines, or that there is no co-ordination at all between the railways and the other Ministries and the Steel, Mines and Fuel Ministry.

It cannot certainly be argued that the private collieries have got more facilities in the matter of railways, power etc. than the State-owned collieries. That is not so. I do not think anybody would be convinced by what the hon. Minister says in this House that the tempo of production has increased, and that the share of production by the Coal Development Corporation has increased, and that during the Plan period, they would be

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

able to achieve the target. That is not so.

I do not want to mention the case of any particular collieries, but even in regard to whatever production has been achieved in the State collieries, I would have very much liked that the report had given us in detail in respect of each individual colliery what the production was before, how much it has achieved, and what the potential production in that mine is. The report has said that there has been an overall increase, but so far as I know, there are two collieries in Talcher which are run by the National Coal Development Corporation, where the conditions are such that neither the conditions of the labour have improved nor has there been an increased production.

Then, again we find that this Corporation had not taken into account those factors which would serve to increase production. For example, there is a proposal to work the Balanda mines in Orissa. This is a new mine that they want to take up. There has been some investigation done in these mines. The first investigation report showed that thick seam drilling had revealed disappointing quality. Then, there is another investigation, and they feel that probably there is a reserve of 10 million tons, and the work may be undertaken, but the lay-out and other things have to be settled before production starts. In this connection, I want to emphasise that here is a mine whose possibilities we do not know as yet, or which, we do not know, whether it would be possible for us to take up during the Second Plan period, along with the other collieries that are being run by the National Coal Development Corporation. But, there is the case of the Villiers Colliery which was grossly mismanaged. The private proprietors saw to it that the labourers did not get their salaries and wages; they violated the rules and regulations in regard to hours

of work etc. That matter was brought up in this House so many times. There was a demand that the National Coal Development Corporation should take over the management of that colliery as it could be done without much investment and without much difficulty; also it would add to the production and would assure labour working there a fair wage. But that has not been done. That means that Government are not clear in which way they should proceed to fulfil the target before them. I do not think they have made any serious attempt to do that.

The other thing to which I would like to draw attention and seek information from the Minister is about the labour amenities and labour conditions. It is no good saying merely in the Report that relations between labour and management during the period under report and subsequently, uptill now, have, on the whole, been good. Of course, in a national undertaking, one expects that labour-management relations should be good. But I want to know what more facilities have Government been able to give to labour, how many more houses have they constructed, what maternity and other facilities have they been able to give what were the conditions before and what are they now, how much money we spent in the year under report in relation to what was spent before. All these details should be given. The Corporation is very enthusiastic to say that they have increased production. It would have been good for the Corporation if in the Report, it had been stated in what respects more amenities and more facilities, in respect of housing and other things, had been provided for labour. So far as I know, the conditions of the labourers are very miserable. This relates specially to housing.

My hon. friend, Shri A. C. Guha, was referring in the Audit Report to the item of sundry debtors in the

Second Report. It has been stated—and he has pointed it out rightly—that no accounts have been given. In the absence of necessary details, audit could not verify the classification. This is mentioned in the Second Report. You will find this in the First Report also—Audit Report No. 8. The same thing as was mentioned in the First Report was repeated in the Second Report. Whereas in the First Report, it was stated that the Chief Accounts Officer would take up the preparation of the breakdown 'as soon as possible'—I do not know what is the meaning of this phrase 'as soon as possible'—in the Second Report, the same objections are repeated.

Regarding the new collieries, the Audit Report has drawn attention to something very objectionable. It says:

"The accounts of the new collieries under development have not been kept in sufficient detail to facilitate the correlation of the project estimates with the actual expenditure incurred on each project under development, and as such, we are unable to observe thereon."

There is no explanation offered by the board to this. The report also says:

"We have also come across instances where the Corporation's records indicate that some wagons and other items of plants and equipments have become scrap, obsolete and unserviceable, the details of which have been submitted to the management. As the capital expenditure records have not been maintained in detail in the past, it has not been possible for us to ascertain the amount involved in this respect."

There is another serious thing to which I would draw attention. That is in regard to contracts for purchase of heavy earth removing machinery. If you refer to item (4), you will find that they have mentioned in the Audit

Report that contracts for purchase of heavy earth removing machinery were placed under deferred payment system.

"The original offer submitted by the prospective suppliers against tender notice issued in December, 1956 and against revised tender invitation in April, 1957 have not been produced to us, and, in the circumstances, we have relied for our purposes, on the summarized statement outlining the special features of each offer, as prepared by the Purchase Section."

These are things which are very unsatisfactory and are very serious in nature. In the public undertakings, we should think that at least the financial accounts would be above-board. Is it because that high officials connected with the Ministry are directly in charge of this Corporation that these things are being ignored and no serious step is taken in this matter? In order to allay the fears of the people that public undertakings are not working satisfactorily, the Ministry should take into account all these matters and try to reconstitute the Board, at the same time, look to the better organisation and efficient functioning of the Coal Corporation.

शेठ जलल सिंह (भागरा) उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, आज हम कोल कारपोरेशन की सन् ५७-५८ की रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर रहे हैं। कोयला का हमारे देश के लिये बहुत महत्व है। कोयले की प्लानिंग के सम्बन्ध में, रेलवेज के वास्ते, स्टील के वास्ते और पावर के वास्ते सक्त जरूरत होती है। इसलिये प्लानिंग कमिशन ने यह जरूरी समझा कि कोल की अधिक पैदावार की जाय और गवर्न-मेंट इस कोल के काम को अपने हाथ में ले। इसलिए सन् १९५५ में यह कारपोरेशन बनाया गया। उस वक्त कोल का प्रोडक्शन ३८ मिलियन टन था। उस वक्त यह तय किया गया था कि दूसरे फार्इव ईयर प्लान में करीब ६० मिलियन टन कोयले का उत्पादन होना चाहिये। २२ मिलियन टन में १२-

[सिंह प्रबल सिंह]

मिलियन टन कोयला तो प्राइवेट सैक्टर निकाले और १० मिलियन टन कोयला पब्लिक सैक्टर निकाले।

जब हम इस रिपोर्ट को देखते हैं तो मालूम होता है कि जो फायदा होना चाहिये था वह फायदा नहीं हुआ और जितना कोयला निकलना चाहिए था उतना कोयला नहीं निकला। इसका सारा कारण यह है कि गवर्नमेंट कारपोरेशन कायम करके जो काम पब्लिक सैक्टर से करवाती है उस में उतना काम भी नहीं होता, उत्पादन भी कम होता है और प्राइवेट सैक्टर की प्रपेक्षा लाभ भी कम होता है बल्कि प्रक्सर पब्लिक सैक्टर द्वारा कारपोरेशन कायम करके सरकार जो काम धकेलती है उन में लाभ के बदले नुकसान हो जाया करता है। अभी हमारे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने बतलाया कि एक प्राइवेट सैक्टर की कम्पनी जिसका कि कैपिटल १ करोड़ २० लाख है उसने ७० लाख का प्रॉफिट किया और इसी तरीके से दूसरी कम्पनियाँ हैं जिनका कि ८० लाख कैपिटल है और जिन्होंने कि ३० लाख का फायदा किया। इसके विपरीत यदि हम इस कोल कारपोरेशन को देखें तो पायेंगे कि इस कारपोरेशन में करीब ६ करोड़ रुपये लगा हुआ है और इस रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक १२ लाख का फायदा दिखाया गया है। जितनी भी पब्लिक सैक्टर में इन पिछले पांच, सात वर्षों में कारपोरेशन बनी हैं सब की यही हालत है चाहे व एयर कारपोरेशन हो चाहे स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज की कारपोरेशन हो, चाहे वह लाइफ इश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन हो अथवा और भी कोई कारपोरेशन हो। उन में प्राइवेट सैक्टर की कम्पनीज की प्रपेक्षा बहुत कम मुनाफा होता है। पब्लिक सैक्टर में न तो उतना मुनाफा होता है और न उतना उत्पादन ही होता है। और देखा तो यह गया है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में खोली जाने वाली कारपोरेशन में बजाय फायदे के उसका नुकसान होता है।

अभी जो रेलवे बजट आया था उसमें हम ने देखा था कि १२०० करोड़ रुपये तो सरकार का लगाया हुआ है और सिर्फ ४५ लाख रुपये केन्द्रीय सरकार को दिया गया है। मैं आपको बतलाऊ कि अभी हमारे प्रमुख महोदय ने पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी के सामने जो स्पीच दी थी उस में उन्होंने बतलाया था कि बलनोरिया, हंगरी और रूमानिया में पब्लिक सैक्टर में जितना प्रॉफिट होता है उससे स्टेट इंडस्ट्रीज का काम चलता है और वहाँ पर लोगो पर कम से कम टैक्स लगता है जब कि हमारे देश में हालत बिल्कुल उलटी है और जनता पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा टैक्स लगाये जाते हैं और सरकार द्वारा जो काम धकेलिये जाते हैं, कारपोरेशन कायम करके काम किया जाता है उन में बजाय फायदे के काफी नुकसान होता है जब कि वही काम प्राइवेट सैक्टर में यदि कराया जाता है तो लाभ होता है और उत्पादन भी अधिक होता है। आज इस चीज को लेकर लोगो में जो टीका टिप्पणी होती है कि सरकारी काम में सदा घाटा रहता है और प्राइवेट सैक्टर द्वारा काम करवाये जाने में फायदा होता है, इसके लिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में प्रोवर्टाइड बाजेंज के तहत काफी अधिक खर्च होता है, रैड टेपिज्म और दूसरी लिखा पड़ी की चीजों के मारे काफी पैसा खर्च हो जाता है और जिस काम पर पब्लिक सैक्टर में ४, ५ हजार रुपये खर्च होते हैं वही काम प्राइवेट सैक्टर में १००० या १५०० रुपये में निकल जाता है। उत्पादन भी वहाँ पर शिथिल रहता है और इसका एक बड़ा कारण यह है कि जो पब्लिक सैक्टर में सरकारी अफसरान और कर्मचारी होते हैं मैं दो, चार प्रपवादों की तो कहता नहीं लेकिन ज्यादातर लोग केबल अपने पद का अधिक से अधिक नाम उठाना चाहते हैं, ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा खींचने का यत्न करते हैं और उनका अपने कर्तव्य की ओर जितना ध्यान जाना चाहिए वह नहीं जाता है और उन में वह

जायना काम करती है कि हमें जो यह मीका मिला है उसका अधिक से अधिक फायदा उठा लें, सरकारी काम भाड़ में जाय और जिसका कि परिणाम यह होता है कि पबलिक सैक्टर में उत्पादन भी कम होता है और चूंकि वहां अनापसनाप लार्च होता है इसलिए फायदा भी नहीं होता बल्कि अक्सर नुकसान ही होता है ।

आज हम देखते हैं कि देश में चारों ओर भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है । फूडग्रेस इंस्पेक्टर, और दूसरे अन्य सरकारी अफसरगन स्मगलिंग आदि होने देते हैं और मैं जानता हूं कि एक एक पैटी अफिशिएल नाजायज तौर पर हजारों रुपये महान्तर कमा लेता है, इंस्पेक्टर भूस बवैरह खाते हैं और एक एक इंस्पेक्टर पांच पांच हजार और दस दस हजार रुपये एक साल में कमा लेता है ।

छोटे छोटे सरकारी मुलाजिम इस तरह भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा देते हैं और नाजायज तौर पर पैसा कमाते हैं लेकिन इससे गवर्नमेंट को नुकसान पहुंचता है, प्रोडक्शन सफर करता है और पबलिक सैक्टर में गवर्नमेंट को घाटा पहुंचता है ।

मैं तो चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट इस सम्बन्ध में गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करे और होना तो यह चाहिए कि जो भी काम गवर्नमेंट पबलिक सैक्टर में कराये, वह ठीक बेसिस पर किया जाय, ठीक तरीके से किया जाय और इस बात का ध्यान रक्खा जाय कि वहां पर रुपये की फिजूलखर्ची न हो क्योंकि जिस तरह से आज सरकार द्वारा काम कराये जा रहे हैं उनसे देश को नुकसान होता है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप जनता पर टैक्सों का बोझ भी दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ता जाता है । इसलिए मैं अपने मिनिस्टर साहब से यह कहूंगा कि वे इसकी काफी देखभाल रखें ताकि कोयले का उत्पादन अधिक हो और जो हमारा १० मिलियन टन कोयला निकालने का लक्ष्य है वह हम पूरा कर सकें । उत्पादन क्षमता 161 LSD—8.

बढ़ाने के साथ ही साथ यदि लार्च में भी कमी हो तो मैं समझता हूं कि कारपोरेशन अच्छी तरह से कामयाबी के साथ चलता हुआ माना जा सकता है अन्यथा नहीं । इन सबों के साथ मैं इम रिपोर्ट का समर्थन करता हूं ।

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I must start by expressing my gratefulness to the hon. Members who have given so much thought to this rather technical subject of coal production and for putting forward some very useful suggestions for the improvement of the working of this vital public sector undertaking, namely, the National Coal Development Corporation. Very rightly, some of the hon. Members have expressed concern about the performance during the period covered by the present report and from that they have been somewhat critical of the possibilities of achieving production targets by the end of the Second Plan period. This subject and the various arguments are quite familiar and even at the risk of repeating some of the arguments which I ventured to put forward at the time of the Budget discussion, I would like to say that in the matter of coal production, we cannot work by this over-simplified formula of linear equations. We cannot say that merely because during this period, there was an increase of production from the new coal mines to the tune of 0.2 million tons, as was pointed out by my hon. friend from Orissa in his speech, therefore, 0.2 multiplied by 5 should be the total production. That, I would very strongly submit, would be very bad arithmetic, and would certainly not take note of the vital things which are essential and inherent in the matter of coal production.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I only pointed out whether by this performance, it is possible to reach the target within the period.

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

is concerned, it is comparatively a tainly, if it is so simple as that—by multiplying by 5—it cannot be reached. What I am trying to say is that it is not so simple; it is not, at any rate, so bad, and that production targets at the end of the Plan have to be viewed in a somewhat different context. We have to see to the tempo of development, and when the development reaches a particular stage then the actual production is of a much higher order. Although the analogy is not quite there, in all these big industrial plants, whether it is a steel plant or a fertiliser plant or even the development of a coal mine, there is definitely a very marked increase in production at the time when the stage of production is reached.

Now, a steel plant, obviously, even after spending hundreds of crores of rupees will not yield even an ounce of iron or steel for three years or so, but when it starts producing, and it starts producing in a big way, the actual production cannot at all be compared with the initial stages which are stages of development. Similarly, in the case of these coal fields, a good deal of preparatory work, not only preparatory work on paper in the matter of finalising designs and making arrangements for the physical means to raise coal but also the actual physical things that have to be done at the spot, take a pretty long time.

In fact, when these new plans were formulated some of the people connected with coal industry, both Indians as well as foreign, had been coming to Government and expressing very grave doubts as to whether it would at all be possible to step up the production potential to the targets which have been set out in the Second Plan period, because it was pointed out that normally a mine should take anywhere from five to seven years for development and coming up to that stage when it starts actually producing on a commercial

or reasonable scale. And I would say that with the steps that have been taken by the National Coal Development Corporation, some of which I may have occasion to refer, although I do not want to go into minor details, there is a reasonable prospect of achieving the target, in the sense that by the end of the plan period, there will be definitely an arrangement on the ground and a stage of development would have been reached by utilising which it would be possible to raise the annual production which is targetted for the Second Plan period. On that ground, there have been occasional checks, re-checks and sometimes even revision of targets so far as new coal fields are concerned, so that the ultimate target which is laid down in the Second Plan period should be achieved.

In this connection, Sir, the analogy, which is superficially somewhat tempting, is generally raised to compare the increase in the private sector as compared to increase in the public sector. In the first place, I have no hesitation in saying that having allocated a particular field for development in the private sector we should be happy when we see that the targetted increase is being achieved by that private sector, and on that score we should not have any mental reservation of a critical nature when these targets are achieved because they are in the overall national interests of the country.

The particular point which I want to refer in this connection is slightly different. So far as the private sector is concerned the increase in their production depends only or at any rate mainly on the stepping up of production from the existing coal fields. It is true that in a very marginal way in an adjoining field they might open even a new mine, but the essential basis of their expansion is the development of the existing mines' capacity. It does not require any elaborate agreement to convince anybody that so far as the stepping up of production from working mines

quicker process, and an easier process as compared to the development of entirely new and virgin areas. That is the essential difference which I would expect that the hon. Members should always have in mind while comparing the two.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What about the old State collieries?

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as they are concerned, if the figures are analysed, not in the form of bulk increases but in the form of percentage increases, which should be taken as the base, that is, the production level at the time of the commencement of the Second Plan period, the increase in expansion in the public sector, in the old collieries, is also proportionately of the same order as the expansion from the existing private sector collieries. The percentage more or less is comparable and that has long been achieved. Whereas the stepping up of production from the private sector collieries is not yet up to the level which it should reach by the end of the Second Plan period, so far as the increase in the old collieries is concerned, as laid down in our second Plan, it has already been realised and over-fulfilled and there is a reasonable chance of its being fulfilled even more. Therefore, if we analyse it in a realistic and cool manner, then the conclusion becomes irresistible, namely, so far as the stepping up of production from the existing working mines is concerned, the private sector has achieved certain increases in the expansion programme. In total million tons it would be large because they started from a larger base, but expressed in terms of percentages, the public sector collieries have done very much better, if I may be permitted to say so, compared to the percentage of increase in the private sector. I do not over emphasise that, because, really from the small base in the public sector we had to increase it several times. Therefore, the percentage increase in the public sector must definitely be much higher to

achieve,—the targets which were taken up by the planners so far as the public sector expansion is concerned.

Comparing, therefore, those sectors which are comparable that is taking the existing mines in the public sector and the private sector, the percentages of increase are quite complementary. So far as the public sector is concerned, any criticism which, I may venture to point out, is not based on a correct appreciation is likely unnecessarily to place a debating point in the hands of the private sector who are always keen to clutch at any such point and in the process the temptation of running down the public sector can be very easily exploited. I am sure that that is not the intention of the hon. Member.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That was never my intention, and I made it very clear.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am grateful to the hon. Member. I know it could not be his intention because I know his views about the public sector and the private sector and his criticisms or observations were directed mainly because he was keen that the public sector undertakings should achieve their targets and should function in a better and more efficient manner.

So far as the new collieries are concerned, I have spent some time in going round them and I have been some of the collieries which have been newly opened. It is very easy, when we are arguing something on paper, to raise these points of complete co-ordination between the actual completion of a railway siding or railway facility or loading arrangement and the actual development of the coal mines. Those expectations are natural and I do not complain against hon. Members who raised this point that on account of this lack of complete co-ordination in the matter of completing various aspects according to the synchronised programme, the ultimate production has received a

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

set-back. To that extent I accept the criticism, but we have to realise that in a matter like this, a good deal of work has to be undertaken in the form of developing new mines which in actual physical terms means complete drilling data of a very intensive nature—actual removal of the over-burden if it is an open cast mine or sinking a shaft if it is an underground mine, construction or opening of inclines, etc. For making all these arrangements, mechanical and the like, unfortunately we are dependent to a very large extent on imports of machinery of various types and sometimes even from various sources. Of course in a planned economy, we can expect that we have to ensure that all these things actually go step by step with the actual construction of a railway siding or a bridge or things of that nature in an ideal atmosphere.

But having regard to these various facets of the problem, I think it is not unreasonable or unexpected that there can be always a difference of a few months, either the mine getting ready for production a little earlier or the siding getting ready a little earlier. These are, I submit, parts of the risk that is involved in this and whether in the private sector or in the public sector, there can always be this slight difference. We should view it in the proper perspective and not try to over-exaggerate these differences, and it would be unfair to argue in a general manner that there is something seriously wrong.

Shri A. C. Guha: In many collieries, production is practically ready, but for want of siding, coal could not be moved.

Bihar State:

Kathara	1.5 million tons
Gidi	105 "
Saunds	1.2 "
Bachra6 "
Chordhara5 "
Bhurkunda II7 "

(through a new working adjacent to the existing colliery)

Sayal A & D5 "

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as that part of the report is concerned, even though after two or three months the siding would be ready, still in the report it will have to be mentioned in that form that the mine is ready for production, but for want of siding, coal could not be moved. It is not customary, although it is tempting, to give any later date in that report. Perhaps the Company law and the correct rigorous approach would come in the way of giving an up-to-date picture. It is for this reason that this debate becomes useful because we always permit the spilling over of this debate to a period later than the period that is covered by the report and no objections of a technical nature are generally raised on the floor of the House.

For instance, hon. Members have been pleased to argue that production has not been up to their expectations even during the later period. But so far as the Report itself is concerned, we have to be content with the presentation of the position as it obtains at that point of time with regard to which the report is framed. But I would take this opportunity of mentioning the latest position with regard to the field-wise targets. These things have been mentioned from time to time but this is the latest position as it emerges now. The National Coal Development Corporation, after taking into account the latest drilling data, the railway transport facilities and general resources, have now laid down the following colliery-wise targets. The figures that I will give with regard to production would be the extra production now envisaged with regard to the various fields.

Madhya Pradesh :

Korba	1.6 million tons	
Kurasia.5 "	*(through a new working adjacent to the existing colliery).
Korea5 "	
Kotma5 "	

Orissa State:

Balanda (Talcher) :5 "
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Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It comes to 10.6 million tons.

16.49 hrs.

Sardar Swaran Singh: You would have taken .5 million twice.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: This is the same as what you have given one year before.

That will be a sort of continuing effort where, apart from this 1.6 million tons additional production that I have given here by the end of the Second Plan period, a large number of physical steps would have been taken which would enable us straight-away to step up production in Korba in a very large quantity. That matter has been discussed on a number of occasions before.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Not one year yet, at the time of the last budget! It is not yet a year.

I am glad that my hon. friend, Shri Vittal Rao, is quite impartial in his criticism of foreign experts whether they are from the Soviet Union or from any other country. He said that though the Soviet experts are here for a number of months their reports are not coming out. I think they are careful in preparing their report and we should not hastily criticise merely because it takes some time as very long data and all those things have to be fully gone into before the actual detailed drawings and detailed project report is prepared. Steps are being taken to keep a constant watch to ensure that no undue delay is there. In these matters a little caution at the commencement, at the time of planning and at the time of detailed drawing is something which we should not grudge because that in the long run actually produces better results. It decreases chances of infructuous expenditure which might be otherwise incurred in opening up areas in a haphazard manner as sometimes happens, particularly in areas which are not fully investigated and about which detailed planning and drawing is not undertaken in that thorough manner.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: These are the same figures which you have given during the first annual report. At that time you circulated a note. It is the same as in that note.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think there are some differences, particularly in Korba areas. These are the figures which I have at the time of the last budget discussion. If they are the same, then also that should not be an objection against me.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: Nothing new.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I owe an explanation if there is a change. But I cannot be put on the mat because there is no change. What I am saying is these are the latest targets with regard to various collieries.

Some points have been raised by some hon. Members by saying that in Korba the targetted production is going to be less. It has to be remembered that so far as Korba is concerned there is going to be development in a fairly big way and a large number of steps would have been taken, physical and the like, in the course of the present Plan period so that additional production would be available in the very early stages of the Third Five Year Plan. We cannot say that is an effort which has been wasted.

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

So far as the actual production in these various fields is concerned, the House would be interested to know that with regard to the new collieries, the Corporation has in many cases reached the point of production though the railway sidings are available only in some of them. Others are to come up shortly. Production has already commenced in Bhurkunda, Kurasia, Saunda, Gidi, Bachra, Kathara, Korba and Sayal D. But production and despatches on a commercial scale will start only after all these railway sidings are completed. Even with regard to the railway sidings considerable progress.....

Shri A. C. Guha: What is the production in the first six months of this year of the new collieries?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Some of them have not yet completed their first six months.

So far as the railway sidings are concerned, I must say that the Railway Board and the Railway Administration have been extremely helpful and they have expedited the construction in a number of areas. In this context I would also like to add that by the shift from Korba to Karanpura area there is a little greater pressure on the Railways but they have willingly undertaken that extra pressure and the railway bridge near Gidi is nearing completion. So far as other areas are concerned, significant progress has already been made with regard to the railway sidings.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What about Kathara?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am mentioning that. The progress of railway sidings is as follows:

Kathara	Temporary siding since completed and coal started moving with effect from the 2nd June 1959. Yard is expected to be completed by March, 1960.
Gidi	Bridge over the Damodar is nearing completion. The siding will be ready by the end of 1959. Saunda temporary siding to be used for the time being.
Saunda	Temporary siding already completed and coal traffic started. Yard to be ready by March, 1960.
Bachra	Temporary loading facilities being arranged at Railway station. The siding will be ready shortly.
Bhurkunda Yard alteration	Sub-grade work being completed by NCDC.
Sayal D	Temporary siding arrangements to be ready by March, 1960. Work progressing well.
Korba siding	No 2 siding handed over to NCDC in March 1959. No. 2A siding likely to be completed by end of August 1959.
BTK Line (Bijouri-Karonji)	Progressing satisfactorily. To be ready upto Baikunthpur by March 1960 and the balance to Karonji by end of 1960. The two spurs off Karonji are to be treated as railway sidings and so also the branch line to link Korea block.

This indicates that the Railways have done a good job and that too within a short time although they were greatly pressed for their other expansion programme, particularly in relation to the steel plants and the like. They have taken steps to increase their tempo of construction and a significant progress has been made.

Normally, I would not have bothered this hon House with these details. But, I thought it would be better if I were to give this physical picture from which hon Members can derive some satisfaction and some confidence that there is a reasonable chance of the target being achieved. In these highly mechanised mines, if all these arrangements are there, then, so far as actual production is concerned, that is not very difficult. In this connection, whereas I fully share the natural desire of the various sections of the House to see that the targetted production of 60 million tons is reached, there is one aspect which I would like to place before this hon House.

I can say with a certain measure of satisfaction that for the last year or so, there have not been any complaints of short-supply of coal in any industrial sector whatsoever. In making that statement, I am taking full responsibility. When I say that all the industrial requirements all over the country have not starved for want of coal anywhere, that means, that so far as the production of coal is concerned, that is keeping good pace with the industrial expansion in the country. For various reasons, into the details of which I need not go, but notably on account of our foreign exchange difficulties, we had to rephase our Second Plan quite a bit and those expressions like core of the Plan and the like are quite familiar to this hon House. The matter has been discussed in great detail from time to time. That has had the effect of keeping under a certain check the overall consumption of coal. Actually cases are known where accumulations at pit-heads are not inconsiderable. In certain cases, they are ex-

plained by the shortage of wagon supply. But, I think, so far as the overall availability of wagons is concerned, the position has considerably improved over the last several months. Wagon supplies have been quite considerable. Movements above Moghalsarai have been somewhat difficult because of the bottle-neck at the Ganga Bridge. That affects our export programmes to Pakistan and movement of coal to North India, particularly UP and Punjab. So far as industrial consumption even in these areas is concerned, there has not been any short-supply which indicates that in the matter of the actual servicing of the various industrial sectors, the coal industry, both in the public and the private sector has been able to deliver the goods and has been able to produce the requisite quantities of coal which are required for consumption.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty (Basirhat): What is the position of washed coal? Does it keep pace with the demands of the new steel plants?

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as washed coal is concerned, we have got two private sector washeries and one public sector washery. The public sector washery at Kargali has been supplying the requirements of our public sector steel plants. There have not been any difficulties on the operational side with regard to the working of the steel plants for want of supply of washed coal. It is true that so far as the better quality coal is concerned, so far as good quality coking coal is concerned, so far as washed coal is concerned, the period that is ahead of us is likely to be a period of difficulty. But, I would like this hon House to always keep in mind that merely going up to 60 million tons will not provide an answer for that. So far as our better quality coals are concerned, the mere physical attainment of the 60 million target will not alone solve the problem. We will have to do a lot of other switching over from one to the other and also to overcome a certain volume of consumer resistance in order to find a satisfactory solution. Washing is one. But, that is not the only answer and this matter is engaging

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our constant attention and receiving our earnest consideration.

17 hrs.

श्री. बिभूति जैसवाल (बगहा) मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गंगा ब्रिज के बनने से उत्तर बिहार में किस मात्रा में कोल का एक्सपोर्ट ज्यादा बढ़ा है।

श्री. आ. स्वर्ण सिंह: अभी तो उस को बने बहुत थोड़ा बरस हुआ है। अभी उस का इन्तजार करना पड़ेगा।

There are some other points which had been raised, and I think I owe an explanation to the House with regard to some of those points. Mention has been made about the constitution of the board of directors. The criticism has been on the usual lines, namely that there are mostly Government officials, and that efforts should be made to strengthen it by the addition of those people who could be grouped under two heads, namely those who are familiar with this coal business, and technical people. Those who are familiar with the coal business generally are in the private sector. Our general approach in these matters has been that in an industry where both the public and private sectors are functioning, we do not generally draw upon for manning our directorate, men who are actively engaged in industry. For a variety of reasons into which I need not enter, this has been a sound practice. And without trying to criticise those who are in private industry, we have adopted a rule of caution by not drawing, at any rate for manning the directorate, men who are intimately and actively connected with industry in the private sector, they are generally kept out. If that sector is kept out, then the only thing that is left is this; you may call it by any name, you may call it bureaucratisation or nationalisation. I was unable to understand the generalisation of my hon friend Shri A. C. Guha for whom I have great

respect, when he said that nationalisation should not mean bureaucratisation. I think this is bound to result in an increasing number from the bureaucracy, that is, the number of people who are engaged in any national sector. 'Bureaucrat' is a bad word in the sense that there is a history behind it, so, if I may say, there will be an increase in the number of people who are employees of Government either directly or through these State undertakings or some sort of public functionaries—you may call them bureaucrats or employees or public servants, or give them any name; but nationalisation does mean an increase in the number of people who are in Government service either directly or through these State undertakings. So, merely to pick up a phrase of that nature perhaps does not do justice to the organisational aspect.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The point is that engineers and technicians can also be taken over on the directorate, without having actually the private sector people. Of course, those who have direct interest in the private sector certainly should not be taken in, we entirely agree with the hon. Minister on that point. But can the engineers and other technical people not be taken over on the board of directors?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not join issue on that score, I am one with the lady Member when she says that we should have as large a number of technical people as we can. But technical people need not necessarily be technically qualified in mining, a though we have taken care to include now in the board of directors a mining engineer who is connected with another public undertaking, namely the Singareni collieries. He is now a member of the board of directors. There are also other people who can be said to be technically qualified, for instance, people connected with the railways, such as members of the railway board. As you know, the railways are consumers to the tune of one-third of our total

production. People who are connected with the railways in a very intimate way can also be termed technical people. The general principle is acceptable, but it is not always possible to find technical people to man the directorate. But effort in that direction is always continuing. So far as the principle is concerned, as I said, it is unexceptionable. The only difficulty is a real one, of finding appropriate men from the technical fields who could be put in these positions.

We have to remember that so much has to be done on the technical side itself that it is not always a very safe proposition to urge that by taking a mining engineer who is doing the actual mining and by bringing him on to the managerial side we could make a greater use of that limited technical manpower. In all these cases, an arrangement has to be struck by which the best use is made of the limited number of highly qualified people in the technical field. I do not dispute the principle; the main question is the availability of suitable type of men.

We should also remember that so far as the board of directors is concerned, apart from the technical side, namely, the development of the mine, there is such a thing as the non-mine side, if I may use that rather loose expression, namely, organisation of sale, purchases, the personnel side and labour matters. For dealing with these, effort has to be made to take people. For instance, on the board of directors we have got a well-known labour leader, whose presence on the board has been a source of great strength.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Who is that?

Sardar Swaran Singh: His name is Shri Kanti Mehta. He is a well-known trade union worker in the coal fields. (Interruptions). Is he persona non grata with my hon. friends opposite? I hope not.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Certainly not, though he does not belong to us.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Then something was mentioned with regard to the profits that had been made by the National Coal Development Corporation. I must concede that hon. Members have been somewhat charitable. They have themselves given the reason why it has not shown the profits that it normally should. There is the well-known case of the Giridih colliery. It is, I should say, a matter of annual recurrence, arguments on the other side being the same and the reply of my Ministry also being the same. So we are not advancing except that Giridih is a typical case which, I think, is the biggest justification for having mining as much in the public sector as possible. Any private colliery company working a colliery like Giridih must have abandoned it long ago and must have written off the good quality coal that is there. I think it was Shri Rameshwar Tandia who was comparing the cost of production in Bokaro and Giridih. I would not give any arguments in reply; I would request the hon. Member to go to Giridih and Bokaro. Then he will see the difference. I think Bokaro has a very fine seam. Some of the foreign visitors to this country say that if India can have a seam like Bokaro seam, we should really be thankful to Nature for giving us such a nice seam. It is a very very thick seam and the over-burden is very little. You remove a little over-burden and by mechanised means you go on mining. The cost will be very little. But in Giridih, working conditions are so difficult; you have to go very deep. When mined in very difficult conditions, the cost of production cannot at all compare. I can compare those things which are comparable, where the conditions are comparable, but I cannot compare one with the other in the matter of cost of production because the working conditions are entirely different.

It is true that so far as the Giridih colliery is concerned, it has brought us to the brink of impatience, if I may use that expression, because we are incurring very heavy loss. We are running it because of two reasons:

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

one is that the quality of coal is good, and the second is that it employs a fairly large number of workers, and in any context in our present thinking—which, I think, is in the right direction—we cannot think of taking a step which throws out of employment thousands of workers

Shri A. C. Guha: They can be shifted to other collieries

Sardar Swaran Singh: They can be shifted. One method is that we might perhaps increase the price of coal. I have no reason to think that there will not be buyers even at a higher price. But, we have been resisting that temptation because of a variety of reasons. We thought that, perhaps, the losses of one might be met by the profits in the other and in that way we have been attempting to raise coal from this colliery

A point was made about the Technical Committee that was appointed. I think some of the recommendations of that committee were actually followed. It has been mentioned that by increasing the size of the tubs we could increase the productivity. I am not sure if there was any controversy between labour and the employers on that score. If there was none, then, this at least is something which can be implemented straightway. I will look into that aspect.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Union has agreed to that.

Sardar Swaran Singh: That will be a step in the right direction and we can do really something to minimise the losses.

Then, the usual type of points about the autonomy of these undertakings have been raised. A balance has to be struck between autonomy and the desire of Parliament to retain its control. If Parliament expects to retain its control then it will have to function through the headquarters. But the intention of Government has always been to decentralise as much as

possible and to delegate as large a measure of responsibility to these State undertakings as is consistent with the discharge of Parliamentary responsibility. If Parliament, in their generosity, are less inquisitive about certain aspects which are matters of detail, then, I think, a healthy convention will grow from year to year and a larger measure of delegation would be possible. And if they are a little ungenerous and if we are always on the mat and we are expected to explain things over which we are not expected to exercise control, then, it is not easy to execute and perform. Always some balance has to be struck.

I do not deny the desirability of adequate parliamentary control on broader matters of policy. But, so far as the actual administration and execution of work is concerned, that has to be left with the undertakings. And, I would like to assure the hon. House that it is not the intention of Government to retain any powers with them which would in any way come in the way of the expeditious disposal of the work of the National Coal Development Corporation or for the matter of that of any other State undertaking.

I have ventured to cover some of the salient points that have been raised by hon. Members. There are many others and I should like to assure the House that we will benefit by the observations that have been made by the hon. Members with regard to the working of the Corporation.

श्री एम. वर दंडिया . अध्यक्ष महोदय,
श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी ने कहा है कि मैं ने
शुरू में रिपोर्ट के लिये मंत्री महोदय को
मुबारकबाद दी, परन्तु जो बातें मैं ने कही,
उन में बहुत कुछ मुबारकबाद की बातें
नहीं थीं। मैं फिर से मंत्री महोदय को मुबारक-
बाद देता हूँ कि मैं ने श्री वर दंडिया के सामने
सदस्यों ने जो बातें कही, उन के सम्बन्ध
में उन्होने बहुत विस्तारपूर्वक विवरण दिया।
कुछ बातों में मेरा और उन का मत नहीं
मिलता है।

एक लाख बात मैं ने यह देखी है कि नौ करोड़ रुपये सरकार के एन० सी० डी० सी० में लगे हुए हैं। उस का एक लाख रुपया मुनाफ़ा हुआ है। अगर छः परसेंट ब्याज हम लियें, तो ५४ लाख खाली ब्याज ही हो जाता है। एक्जुघसी यह घाटा हुआ ५४ लाख रुपये का—यह मुनाफ़ा नहीं हुआ एक लाख रुपये का। जैसाकि सेठ भचल सिंह ने कहा है, प्राइवेट सैक्टर की चालीस लाख, प्रोसी लाख की कम्पनियाँ हैं, जोकि बीस, तीस लाख रुपये साल का मुनाफ़ा करती हैं, जिस में से आधा गवर्नमेंट के पास टैक्स के रूप में जाता है और बाकी शेयरहोल्डर्स को जाता है। इसलिये हम खाली गिरिडी कालियरी का ही नाम ले कर यह चीज चालू नहीं रख सकते कि क्योंकि उस में घाटा हो जाता है, इसलिये दूसरी कालियरीज का नफ़ा उस में चला जाता है। अगर उस में घाटा होता है और अगर इन बीस बरसों में पचास करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हम दे चुके हैं, तो खाली भ्रष्टा कोयला है, दूसरा उम को नहीं चलायेगा, यह उस का कारण नहीं हो सकता कि उस में बराबर घाटा होता जाये। इसलिए फिर मेरी यह आशा है कि उन कालियरीज की अच्छी तरह से जांच कराई जाये और जिस तरह से भी हो, उस घाटे को बन्द किया जाये।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर के उन प्रादमियों को, जोकि उसी कारोबार में लगे हुए हैं, वह लेना पसन्द नहीं करेंगे। जैसाकि श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने कहा, यह जरूरी नहीं है कि उसी कारोबार में लगे हुए प्रादमियों को प्राइवेट सैक्टर से लिया जाये। दूसरे कारोबार में ऐसे प्रादमी मिलेंगे, जोकि बिजनेस में हुषार हैं, या टैक्निकली हुषार हैं, उन को लिया जा सकता है। जिन की कोल-माइन्ड नहीं है, उन को लिया जा सकता है। लेकिन जिन की कोल-माइन्ड है, सिर्फ इसलिये ही उन को न लेना और लगातार पच्चीस तीस, चालीस लाख रुपये का घाटा करते जाना मेरी समझ में नहीं आया।

मैं ने बोकारो से कम्पेयर किया और शरिया कोल-माइन्ड को गिरिडी से कम्पेयर किया था। दूसरी बात मैं ने यह कही थी कि वहां गैर-हाजिरी होती है—तीस परसेंट गैर-हाजिरी होती है। कालियरी खराब है, उम में घाटा हो जाता है, लेकिन गैर-हाजिरी होने का कोई कारण नहीं है। उस की जांच होनी चाहिये। मैं फिर से निवेदन कम्प्या कि गिरिडी कालियरी में जो बराबर घाटा होता है, उस के लिये एक जांच कमेटी बिठाई जानी चाहिये, जो तरीके बताये कि किस तरह से यह घाटा कम हो या बन्द हो, क्योंकि उन कालियरीज में एन० सी० डी० सी० का सारा नफ़ा चला जाये, यह कोई बांछनीय बात नहीं है। गुहा साहब ने यह कहा कि प्राप सबमिडी दीजिये। सरकार सबसिडी नहीं दे सकती है। अगर सरकार इन कालियरीज को सबमिडी देती है, तो प्राइवेट सैक्टर की दूसरी घाटे की कालियरीज भी सबसिडी मांगेगी। वे भी कहेंगे कि हमारी डिफ़िकल्ट कालियरी है, हम को सबसिडी दीजिये। सरकार दाम बढ़ा सकती है, कोई और तरीका अपना सकती है। सरकार ने यह जो एक सिर-दंड मोल ले लिया और एन० सी० डी० सी० की एक लिमिटेड कम्पनी बनाई और दो कालियरीज को ले लिया और उन में बराबर घाटा होता रहे और नौ करोड़ रुपये का कोई फायदा नहीं मिले, यह बान समझ में नहीं आती। अगर उन कालियरीज में घाटा है, तो मैं फिर कहूंगा कि उन कालियरीज की पूरी तरह जांच की जाये। उस में बाहर के प्रादमी लिये जायें और उस जांच रिपोर्ट पर कार्यवाही की जाये। पहले जांच कराई भी गई है। जांच की कुछ चीजें गवर्नमेंट ने मंजूर की और एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि कुछ नहीं की। उस का मुझे पूरा मानूस नहीं है। परन्तु पचास लाख, चालीस लाख रुपये का जो घाटा लगातार बरसों से हो रहा है, उस को हर हालत में बन्द करना चाहिये, या कम करना चाहिये। उस के लिये जो भी कदम हो, वह उठाया जाना चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: I will now put the question to the vote of the House.

of the House on the 17th February, 1959."

The question is:

The motion was adopted.

17.30 hrs.

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the National Coal Development Corporation for the year 1957-58, laid on the Table

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 14, 1959/Sravana 23, 1881 (Saka).

[Thursday, August 13, 1959/Sravana 22, 1881 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

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381.	Post-Matric Scholarships to Backward Classes . . .	2123-63
382.	Clash between Assam Riflemen and Manipur Police . . .	2123-28
383.	Economy in major irrigation and power projects . . .	2129-33
384.	Reservation of seats in Legislatures for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes . . .	2133-36
385.	Engineering College in Delhi . . .	2136-40
386.	Indian Museum, Calcutta . . .	2140-41
387.	Light basic magnesium carbonate . . .	2141-43
389.	Hindu Religious Institutions . . .	2143-44
390.	Floods in Delhi . . .	2144-48
391.	Western Zonal Council . . .	2148-50
392.	Arrest of Pakistani Courtiers . . .	2150-53
393.	Coal deposits at Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh . . .	2153-58
395.	Production of Ferro Manganese in Orissa . . .	2158-59
396.	Alloy and tool Steel Plant . . .	2159-61
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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	COLUMNS
388.	Book on museums in India . . .
394.	Investment Council . . .
397.	Excavations at Ratnagiri . . .
398.	Mineral deposits in Khetri . . .
399.	Production of radio valves in Bharat Electronics Ltd. . .
400.	Fire accident at I.A.F. Signal Station Centre, Gurgaon . . .
401.	Pakistani Nationals in India . . .
402.	Life Insurance Corporation . . .
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QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
403.	General Housing Co-operative Societies . . .	2167-68
404.	Shortage of corrugated iron sheets in Himachal Pradesh . . .	2168
405.	River-garden for Ajanta Caves . . .	2168
406.	Age of admission for Engineering Courses . . .	2169
407.	Indian students in United Kingdom . . .	2169-70
408.	Translation of the Ramayana into English . . .	2170
409.	Gandhi Ghat at Agartala . . .	2171
410.	Coal production . . .	2171
411.	Admission in Delhi Schools . . .	2172
412.	Medium of instruction in universities . . .	2172
413.	Coal open cast mine . . .	2173
414.	Agreement on avoidance of double taxation . . .	2173
415.	Termination of service of school teachers in Delhi . . .	2173-74
416.	Joint Managing Council for L.I.C. . . .	2174
417.	Study abroad of foreign languages . . .	2174-75
418.	Loan from West Germany . . .	2175-76
419.	Engineering Colleges . . .	2176-77
420.	Evening Institute for Workers' Education . . .	2177
421.	Indian instructors for Iraqi Air Force . . .	2177-78
422.	Legal aid to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	2178
423.	Production of pig iron in Rourkela . . .	2178-79
424.	Bharat Sevak Samaj . . .	2179
425.	Gauhati refinery . . .	2180
426.	Contribution from public undertakings . . .	2181
427.	Shortage of text books in Delhi . . .	2181
428.	Distillation of illicit liquor . . .	2182
429.	Fixation of prices of petroleum products . . .	2182-83

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
430.	Official Credit Information Bureau . . .	2183
431.	Training of teachers for Secondary Schools . .	2183
432.	Nandakot expedition . . .	2184
733.	Banaras Hindu University . . .	2185
U.S.Q. No.		
708.	Regional languages in Punjab . . .	2185
709.	Remission of sentences of prisoners . . .	2186
710.	Integration of services of Punjab State . . .	2186
711.	Marathwada University . . .	2187
712.	Naga raid on Mahur and Mikir . . .	2187
713.	Re-employment of Superannuated Personnel in Defence Establishments . . .	2187-88
714.	'Manush' weekly of Tripura . . .	2188
715.	Other backward classes . . .	2188-89
716.	Scholarships to students of other backward classes in Assam . . .	2189
717.	Art Gallery at Bhopal . . .	2189-90
718.	Loans to Delhi Municipal Corporation . . .	2190
719.	Wealth tax . . .	2190
720.	Educational Survey . . .	2190-91
721.	Foreign Exchange . . .	2191
722.	Tax Research Unit . . .	2192
723.	National Committee on Women's Education . . .	2192
724.	Arrears of work in Appellate Tribunal . . .	2193
725.	Fourth steel plant at Bokaro . . .	2193
726.	Expansion of Steel Works at Burnpur . . .	2194
727.	Expert Committee on consumption of finished steel . . .	2194-95
728.	Purchase of deep drilling rigs from U.S.S.R. . . .	2195
729.	Naval Dock-yard in Bombay . . .	2195
730.	Reform in the system of University Examination . . .	2196

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QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
731.	Discipline in educational institutions . . .	2196-97
732.	Oil and Natural Gas Commission . . .	2197
733.	Production of coal . . .	2198
734.	Northern Zonal Council . . .	2198
735.	Law Commission Report . . .	2198-99
736.	National Youth Centre, New Delhi . . .	2199
737.	Theft of arms from Static Workshop, New Delhi . . .	2200
738.	Service by retired U.P. S.C. Members in Private Firms . . .	2200-01
739.	Strength of I.A.S. Cadre . . .	2201
740.	Seminar on Theoretical Physics . . .	2201-02
741.	University education . . .	2202-03
742.	Educational Grants to States . . .	2203
743.	Reorganisation of Schools Inspectorate in Punjab . . .	2203-04
744.	Re-rolling mills in Punjab . . .	2204
745.	U.S. aid for surveying Ingoldhal pyrites deposits in Mysore State . . .	2204-05
746.	Public undertakings . . .	2205
747.	Excavations at Chittorgarh . . .	2205-06
748.	Lignite deposits in Kinwat (Bombay State) . . .	2206-07
749.	Collection of Central and territorial taxes in Manipur . . .	2207-08
750.	Income-tax evasion . . .	2208
751.	Soap-stone mines in Singhbhum (Bihar) . . .	2208-09
752.	Gypsum deposits in Tehri Garhwal . . .	2209
753.	Settlers in Andamans . . .	2209
754.	Commonwealth Development Bank . . .	2209-10
755.	Letters received in Hindi by Ministries . . .	2210
756.	Translation of departmental manuals in Hindi . . .	2210-11
757.	University education in Hindi . . .	2211
758.	Translation of Sanskrit Classics into regional languages . . .	2212
759.	Defence Science Laboratory at Jodhpur . . .	2212-13

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
760.	Central Government employees in Naga Hills-Tuensang Area	2213-14
761.	Disciplinary action against Government officials in Manipur Administration	2214
762.	Government Officers Travelling Allowances	2214-15
763.	Vivian Bose Board of Enquiry	2215
764.	Income tax in Madhya Pradesh	2215-16
765.	Camp College, New Delhi	2216
766.	State Bank of India	2216-17
767.	Bose Board of Enquiry	2217
768.	Indian Institute of Astronomical and Sanskrit Research	2217-18
769.	Production of minerals	2218-19
770.	Archaeological Survey of Himachal Pradesh	2219-21
771.	Social Welfare Organisations in Himachal Pradesh	2221
772.	School buildings in Himachal Pradesh	2221-22
773.	Special Indian rupee notes in Persian Gulf States and Muscat	2222-23
774.	Domestic certificate for Delhi residents	2223-24
775.	All India Conference of the Blind	2224-25
776.	Committee on rural education	2225
777.	Minerals in Ranchi	2225
778.	Geophysical exploration in Punjab	2226
779.	Administrative set-up of Tripura Secretariat	2226
780.	Wages of teachers in Tripura	2226-27
781.	Social education	2227
782.	Recruitment to National Defence Academy	2227
783.	Gold smuggling	2228
784.	Staff Councils	2228
785.	Clerks in Ministries of the Government of India	2229
786.	International Geophysical Year	2229-31
787.	Ex-Servicemen in Tripura	2231

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
788.	Technical aid	2231-33
789.	Steamer service to Andaman Islands	2233-34
790.	Typing Tests	2234-35
791.	Mid-day meals for primary School Students	2236
792.	College education in Delhi	2236
793.	Failure in Secondary Examinations	2237
794.	Sainik School, Dehra Dun	2237
795.	Customs hold-up at Bombay	2237-38
796.	Recruitment of class I and class II Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	2238-39
797.	Forged currency notes	2239
798.	Loans to village co-operatives	2239
799.	Representation of Scheduled Castes in Income-tax and Excise Departments	2239-40
800.	Income-tax cases in Assam	2240
801.	Export of coal	2240-41
802.	Income-tax cases pending in Orissa	2241
803.	Public Relations Committee, Delhi	2241
804.	Silver smuggling	2241-42

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

2243-49

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the following adjournment motions given notice of by the members shown against them :—

- (i) Reported propaganda campaign by the Chinese authorities for the "liberation" of Sikkim, Bhutan and Ladakh. Notices by Sarvashri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Uttamrao L. Patil and Braj Raj Singh.

- (ii) Reported mix-up of D.D. F. with wheat unloaded in a jetty at Calcutta. Notice by Sarvashri S.M. Banerjee & Chintamani Panigrahi.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	COLUMNS	STATEMENTS RE: DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS	COLUMNS
	2349-50		2350
<p>(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 861 dated the 25th July, 1959 under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 making certain further amendments to the Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1956.</p> <p>(2) A copy of the Hyderabad Khadi and Village Industries Board (Dissolution) Order, 1959, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 878, dated the 27th July, 1959 under sub-section (5) of Section 4 of the Inter-State Corporations Act, 1957.</p> <p>(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 887 dated the 1st August, 1959, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 making certain further amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958.</p> <p>(4) A copy of Notification No. 888 dated the 1st August, 1959, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958.</p> <p>(5) Copy of a corrigendum to the statement showing retail prices of coarse rice in Calcutta and in sub-divisions of West Bengal during 1958 and 1959, laid on the Table on the 7th August, 1959.</p>		<p>(1) The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) presented a statement of Excess Appropriation in respect of the Budget (General) for 1955-56.</p> <p>(2) The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) presented a statement showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1956-57.</p>	
		PETITION PRESENTED	2351
		<p>Shri Ram Chandra Majhi presented a petition signed by 574 petitioners relating to the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Bill, 1959.</p>	
		BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION	2251-2319
		<p>Further discussion on the motion to consider the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Bill and the amendment for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee continued. The discussion was not concluded.</p>	
		MOTION RE: REPORT OF NATIONAL COAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	2319-70
		<p>Shri Rameshwar Tantis moved for the consideration of the Report of the National Coal Development Corporation for the year 1957-58.</p>	
		AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1959/SRAVANA 23, 1881 (SAKA)—	
		<p>Discussion on the motion re: rise in the prices of sugar and consideration of Private Members' Bills.</p>	